To Rent.

OFFICE TO RENT.—Nos. 11 and 23 Methodist Church Block. Furniture therein For Sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—House for rent on Michigan avenue. House for rent or sale near Union Park. Lots for sale on West Side. The houses have all the modern improvements. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 5, Metropolitan Block, Dearborn street.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by General Sears, at No. 1 Park Row. For terms, &c., apply to No. 4 Illinois Central Railroad Building.

TO RENT—House No. 57 Pine street, corner of Ohio. A very desirable residence in good repair, has cellar, bath &c. Part of the furniture will be rented, if desired, or sold, if preferred. Inquire of O. W. BELDEN, No. 172 Lake street.

TO RENT—Two Rooms on second floor of No. 40 Clark street. Apply to DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Printers and Stationers, 40 Clark street.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, eligibly located in the West Division, suitable for a Grocery or Retail Dry Goods. Also, Building Lots on terms to suit. Apply to J. L. NORTON, Room No. 6.

WAREHOUSE AND DWELLING HOUSES TO RENT.—The Brick Building, 20 by 100 feet, on North Water street, with large dock in front, suitable for storage or any heavy business. Also, River Lot adjoining with frame building and sheds. Inquire at No. 15 Court House. E. CARPENTER.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Lake House for sale or exchange for other property ... Call on W. S. SMITH, Room 6, No. 46 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Dr. E. B. Molloy's Farm, in Lockport and Homer Townships, Will County, Ill. ... Apply to the Proprietor's Solicitor, ... 9 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—200,000 feet assorted Lumber, which will be closed out FOR CASH ... Apply to J. B. THOMPSON & CO., No. 24 South Water street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. ... Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE—At low prices, the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES in the city, consisting in part of Rockaways, ... STANTON & TUTTLE'S Carriage Repository, Market street, near Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

TO PRINTERS.—The Book and Job Office, formerly belonging to Keemle & Hager in the city of St. Louis, is offered for sale at a bargain ... Address CHARLES & HAGER, St. Louis.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.— Rare opportunity for a purchaser. ... Apply to or address SAM A. GROVES, 24 East Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with board, can be obtained at the Waverley House, No. 223 Kinzie street, for $3.00 per week. Day board per week.

BOARDING.—Board can be obtained in a private family, with two pleasant chambers, in the new brick house, No. 134 Michigan avenue, corner of Jackson. West side ... Location desirable.

BOARDING.—To Rent, with Board, a front parlor and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, at 19 West Michigan street. ... Boarders can be accommodated. Inquire at No. 74 Wabash avenue. References required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, with or without children, can obtain board and superior rooms ...

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board, ... for a few day boarders, at 203 Monroe street. ... References exchanged.

Lost.

$50 REWARD.—Lost on Clark, Michigan or Lasalle streets, North Side, on the evening of ... a Pocket Book containing between $50 and $60 in Currency, and ... notes ... will be paid on delivering the same ... D. E. LINCOLN, 238 Kinzie street.

$25 REWARD.—Information wanted of WILLIAM WITTE, who arrived in Milwaukee from Germany in August, 1860, ... Information will be thankfully received ... Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Personal.

JOHN DURKIN is requested to call upon or write to WILLIAM ... H. B. M. Consulate, British Consulate, 13 Lasalle street.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS VERY desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young lady, not over twenty three years of age, ... Address P. O. Box 783 Chicago.

General Notices.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.—CASH ADVANCES. We are prepared to advance THE MONEY on Corn or Grain to be shipped to Buffalo or to New York, giving the owners privilege of both markets. UNDERWOOD & CO.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE. Burkam & Sons, 17 Dearborn street, Chicago. BURKAM & SONS, Chicago. S. S. BURKAM & CO., Cincinnati, O.

MERCHANTS ATTENTION!—A splendid Dry Goods Store in Amory Block, Fond du Lac, Wis., TO LET. A fine chance for a Wholesale or Retail Dry Goods Merchant. For terms address S. S. & J. AMORY, Fond du Lac, Wis.

TAN BARK.—Wanted, 500 Cords of TAN BARK, of the best quality, to be delivered at Racine, Wis. Apply to JAMES KELLY & CO., Leather Dealers, No. 243 Lake street, Chicago.

IOWA LANDS WANTED.—We wish to purchase 1,000 acres of Land in Iowa. Apply at once to WM. H. YOUNG & CO., 4 Clark street, Chicago.

TO PACKERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The subscriber offers for sale or to lease on low terms Lots on the South Branch of the Chicago River, with railroad track and dock front. Apply to DR. BRAINARD, 44 South Clark street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Chicago city property, 1000 acres of land in Iowa county, Iowa, three miles from the county seat, and two miles from a flourishing railroad depot. Title perfect and location very desirable. Apply to CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake street, up stairs.

A FINE CHANCE—Look at this! Any one having a fine span of horses or mules, and wishing to trade them for a fine new house, can hear of a chance by addressing Post Office Box 2818.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between W. C. Paul and Henry Chamberlain, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. C. PAUL, H. CHAMBERLAIN. Chicago, Sept. 10th, 1861.

THE CHICAGO WORKING Men's Association wish to buy a Farm ... Address P. O. Box 1345.

THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS Loan and Trust Company having been appointed the Agent of the Reaper's Bank of Fairfield, ... R. B. HOLT. Chicago, August 29th, 1861.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. ... "CONTRABAND OF WAR," will not be received or transported by this road ... C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Frt. Agt.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, August 2d, 1861. ... Auditor Public Accounts.

ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the firm of HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, ... CHAS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee. Office North Clark street, corner ...

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, ... De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, ... Apply to H. B. HURD, ... Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—... THOMAS R. WOOD & Co. ... Chicago.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED to ... Address JOHN MASON, P. O. Box 4...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861. NUMBER 63.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861

☞ For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

☞ For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

THE RESPONSE.

The *Illinois State Register* thinks that the Chicago TRIBUNE ought to be suppressed for its comments on the President's letter countermanding Gen. Fremont's proclamation, and one of the comic papers published here seems to be of the same opinion. If there is any such thing to be done, we hope it will be general and impartial. In another part of this paper we copy a column or two of extracts, from which it will be seen that if suppression is to be applied as a remedy for the evil, it will have to be extensive. It is strange there should be such greenhorns at large, in Illinois, as the *State Register* and the comic paper aforesaid.

THE LATEST SLAUGHTER.

The carnage produced in the ranks of the 19th Illinois Regiment, Col. Turchin, the favorite corps of Chicago, at least among our native born citizens, is equal to that which might be expected in a smart engagement with the enemy. Tongue cannot tell, nor pen portray, the blackness of heart which prompted this horrid murder. The evidence points to a weakening of the timbers of the bridge by some fiend in the interest of Jeff. Davis, in the model of the recent St. Joseph massacre. If the perpetrators of the deed can be reached they should be put to death in the most gradual manner. This is not war, in any just sense of the term. It is a succession of butcheries on one side, and of prolonged forgiveness on the other. On the part of the rebels it is a constant, earnest, devilish spilling of blood without regard to the means and usages of civilization. It is fierce, relentless destruction of human life by the foulest plots, the most barbarous expedients. No tribe of Polynesians could prosecute the havoc with equal cruelty, and equal cowardice. It does not answer to say that these acts are not planned by the rebel government. Perhaps they are; perhaps they are not. They are a part of the treasonable scheme; they are in keeping with its main purpose of destroying our Government; they are perpetrated for its benefit; they belong to the ever villainous slave system. Whatever is of peculiar and damning guilt, and startling atrocity, whatever kills, or maims, or brings agony, is always at the service of slavery. And why should it not be? Slavery is the essence of all these things. It teaches men to indulge in them as a pastime.

It happens, by the mere chance of drawing lots for places in the train, that very few of the Chicago soldiers are injured. The Galena company (I) has met with the heaviest loss, including their gallant Captain. To the bereaved ones of our sister city, Chicago extends the sympathy caused by the most painful suspense and anguish for the safety of her own sons.

CAPTAIN B. B. HOWARD.

Capt. Bushrod B. Howard, of Galena, is among the killed in the recent disaster at Vincennes. In reply to a dispatch sent to Galena, announcing the event, the operator in the telegraph office in that city, said "I have just sent a message from Capt. Howard to his family, dated at Sandoval, saying playfully that he was on his way, and *all well*." The announcement of his sudden and terrible death coming on the heels of such a message, must have been terrible indeed. Mrs. Howard is a soldier's daughter, and it will not lessen her grief, that she has become a soldier's widow.

Capt. Howard was a leading Democrat of Jo Daviess county, and, during Buchanan's Administration, was Postmaster at Galena. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he warmly espoused the popular patriotic cause and was made Captain of the fine company that Galena sent to the battles of the country. He had served with great gallantry in the Mexican war, and was a popular and efficient officer. His death will be greatly lamented in the Western part of the State, where he was so well and honorably known.

TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

The movement of troops for Washington this week, appears to be upon a larger scale than at any time before within the last two months. The military necessity on the Potomac is pressing; and Gen. McClellan is preparing for it, whether it shall be for offensive or defensive operations. We count no less than fifteen regiments that have certainly left for the seat of war since Sunday, and as many more are under positive orders for an immediate departure—some of whom are probably at this moment on the way. The regiments are as follows:

TROOPS EN ROUTE.

Illinois, (from Cairo)	Col. Turchin;
Illinois, " "	Col. Hecker;
Indiana, " "	Col. Hovey;
Michigan	Col. Robinson;
Second Michigan	Col. Stockton;
... Regiment	Col. Bidwell;
... Regiment	Col. Vinton;
N. Y. Volunteers	Col. Von Armsberg;
N. Y. Volunteers	Col. Ross;
N. Y. Volunteers	Col. Moore;
N. Y. Volunteers	Col. Perry;
... (from Long Island)	Col. Strickland;
New Hampshire, "	Col. Fellowes;
Rhode Island, "	Col. Eddy;
Pennsylvania	Col. Knipe;

TROOPS UNDER ORDERS.

...	Col. Vandor;
...	Col. Murphy;
...	Col. Fenton;
... Cavalry	Col. Brodhead;

...worth's, Dickey's and Brackett's Illinois Cavalry;

...Regiments in Pennsylvania;

...Regiments (probably) at New Haven, Ct.

These troops will be sent forward as expeditiously as possible, and the most of them this week. There are other regiments in New York and New England so nearly ready to move, at last accounts, that they might, perhaps, be included in the above enumeration.

It is evident, therefore, that our army at Washington is being enlarged, this week, at least 25,000 new men.

STILL ANOTHER.

In addition to Hecker's, Turchin's, Ellsworth's, Dickey's, and Brackett's regiments—the three latter cavalry—orders are on the way to Washington, Colonel White's regiment moves towards the same destination this evening. How many more of our Illinois boys will be taken out of their natural and appropriate sphere of labor, to supply the deficiencies created by the inaction of the East, we of course, cannot tell; but if announcement shall gain credence that Beauregard is about to march with a superior force, further draft from the West may, be expected. There is something wrong in this matter, somewhere; and when the present danger is over, and public safety is no more in harm, the people hereaway will demand an explanation of this now very unpopular movement. Even now they think they have a right to ask why New England and Pennsylvania are not nearer, that the drafting has ...

The Disaster to the Illinois Nineteenth Regiment.

A private belonging to the ill fated Illinois Nineteenth Regiment, arrived in this city last evening. He left the train at Odin, being upon the sick list. He reports that when the Regiment left Cairo two trains were made up, composed of coaches and construction cars. As all could not be accommodated alike, lots were drawn for choice of cars. Construction cars fell to Company A, and the anti Beauregards, of Galena, adjoining each other. The staff officers, with the exception of Lieutenant Colonel Scott and Major Harding, were in the last car of the first train, and therefore escaped. The two officers above were upon the second train, which at the time of the accident was probably forty miles behind the first train.

From the 36th Regiment at Aurora.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS 36TH REGIMENT, I. V., CAMP HAMMOND, Sept 18.

It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to hear something from this regiment. The regiment is still in camp at Aurora, but I have good reason to think that we shall start for St. Louis in less than a week. The boys are ready to go, though they are aware that a more desirable location for a camp will not again be found. The regiment turned out about 1,200 men on being mustered in last Thursday. Two men refused to take the oath, and were consequently obliged to leave the camp under very high pressure. The men composing the rank and file of the regiment were drawn almost entirely from the farming class, and are a tough, athletic body of men. We live well enough on the rations we draw from Uncle Sam, and there is a picnic on the grounds almost every day. The boys are contented with what they get, but having so recently left home it seems good to taste some of the home luxuries occasionally to which they were accustomed. It touches a tender spot in a soldier's heart, too, for it reminds him that he is not forgotten by those for whose welfare he has engaged to peril his life. Yesterday our company's tables were taken possession of by some patriotic ladies from Sugar Grove, in this vicinity. This expression of interest in our welfare by entire strangers forcibly reminded us that the citizens of Lisbon, where this company was enlisted, have not remembered us in this kind manner. I have noticed heretofore that the courtesy of visitors from that place did not reach strangers and those whose friends were not able to remember them. One or two individuals actually carried off from the ground what little provision they did bring on. But what do we care? we're Uncle Sam's children now.

SOGER BOY.

The Philadelphia Horror—Death of the Gale Sisters.

The horrible accident at the Continental Theatre, Philadelphia, last Saturday night, continues to excite a painful interest. We gather from the Philadelphia papers so me further particulars:

The names of the dead are Hannah Gale, Anna McBride, Anne Phillips, Mary Herman, Phoebe Forbes and Zella Gale. Ruth Gale and Abbie Carr will almost certainly die. Adeline Gale will probably recover.

The Misses Gale were young ladies of prepossessing appearance, and were excellent dancers. They were English by birth, and first appeared professionally in this city in the Ronzani troupe at the time "Faust" was brought out as a ballet at the Academy of Music.

Miss Hannah Gale did not jump from the window until she was badly burned, and when she leaped she fell to the ground upon her back, and sustained severe injuries from the fall as well as from her burns. She was carried into Greer's tavern, near by. Soon after she was brought there her pain ceased—the result of inward mortification. She was entirely tranquil, and calmly asked those present to read the Bible to her. An intimate friend, Miss Annie Wilkes, spent some time with her reading the sacred book. For herself she had no apprehension, but for her sisters and her mother she felt keen anxiety. Anna McBride died first. Her mind wandered shortly after her reception at the hospital, and at 6 o'clock death removed her to the land of spirits. Miss Phillips was the next to go. At one o'clock the messenger came and she expired, in the full possession of her faculties, glad to be released from sufferings which words utterly fail to give a description of. Hannah died at 3 o'clock. A deathbed more solemn, yet less mournful, is seldom seen.

The Gale sisters have lived—so says everybody who knew them—a blameless life. Less selfishness in a circle of sisters, perhaps, was never known. Hannah, during her last moments, manifested a degree of resignation too sublime to result from anything but sustaining grace. She had lived a blameless life, and, dying, she declared that He who had been her strength in life was now supporting her as the veil between life and eternity grew thin. The dying girl conversed as few people would suppose her capable of conversing, and as the last breaths fluttered upon her lips, the name of her Savior was pronounced with it.

Universal gloom overshadows the city, and the relatives of the deceased have been offered burial lots in Mt. Moriah Cemetery. The Actor's Order of Friendship and the members of Brower's Sanford's and Buckley's troupes, held meetings to-day and subscribed means to the indigent families of the dead. Mrs. Julia de Marguerittes has volunteered a new play ("Great Expectations") to their relief, and the utmost kindness has been lavished upon the unfortunates. Hannah Gale was engaged to be married to one of the Davenports at the time of her death.

The coroner's inquest on the victims of the late accident at the Continental theatre, rendered a verdict exonerating Manager Wheatley from all blame, he having used all precaution to prevent accidents.

Death of Another Gale Sister.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Ruth Gale, the third sister of the Gale sisters, died last evening at the hospital. She is the seventh victim of the Continental Theatre calamity.

The Last of the Fire Zouaves.

The Ellsworth Fire Zouaves are defunct, as a military organization. Well rid of them, may we never look upon their like again. The circumstances that have led to this last decisive step of the Government were their bad conduct at Scarsdale, Westchester county, N. Y., where they were encamped for re-organization. Their riotous conduct had been carried to such extreme lengths, that it is stated that the farmers about Scarsdale were about to band themselves together for mutual protection, when the information reached Gov. Morgan, and he immediately made a requisition on the United States quartermaster to have them transferred to New York city. On Sunday and Monday they were accordingly brought down, and given quarters at the Battery. On Monday Lieutenant Colonel Sackets received the following order from headquarters:

WAR DEPARTM'T, ADJUTANT-GEN'L'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 247.

* * * 8. The mustering office in New York will immediately muster out of service the Eleventh Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, known as the Fire Zouaves, with the exception of such officers, musicians, and privates as may be retained on recommendation of the colonel.

The colonel will afterwards report his command to the governor of New York to be recruited and reorganized. By order,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

The mustering out was to commence on Tuesday. It is probable that the small remnant that may be left will be made the basis of a new regiment, but not of Fire Zouaves. That experiment is "played out."

Trial of a Traitor.

A Washington dispatch says: "Farmer Henderson, who lives four miles from Fairfax Seminary, is on trial in Alexandria for leading our men into rebel ambuscades. His slaves declare that he has caused five to be sent to Richmond."

According to recent rulings, while this villain may be shot for his treason and treachery, his slaves must not be touched.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CARGOES OF GRAIN IN 48 HOURS.—The Detroit *Advertiser* of yesterday says: "The fleet of vessels which left Milwaukee and Chicago a few days since have been continually passing at short intervals for the past two days. Up to this evening not less than one hundred and fifty had gone by, and probably the largest quantity of grain which has ever passed this post during the same number of hours before."

CAPACITY OF THE TREDEGAR IRON WORKS.—Officers well acquainted with the Tredegar iron works at Richmond, say that when worked to their utmost capacity they cannot manufacture more than two heavy Dahlgren guns a week. Our works at Fort Pitt turn-out twelve guns of the heaviest caliber, and eighteen more are produced in the loyal States.

☞ Prof. Lowe, the famous aeronaut, will soon have six balloons ready, and located at various points along the lines of our army of the Potomac. They can all be connected with the system of telegraph wires, and thus our army can make its most important reconnoisances by the aid of the sciences of aeronautics and galvanic magnetism.

☞ The Chandler Horse Guards, at Camp Brady, Coldwater, Mich., were on Tuesday mustered into the service of the United States, under command of Major William Custer Hughes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Organization of Troops—Rebel Movements—Contrabands—British Sympathy with the Rebels—General Fremont and the Administration—The Rebel Force—Will we have a Great Battle?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

CONTRABANDS.

A number of contrabands rode into Colonel Slocum's camp on the Quarter-Master's horses yesterday.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The whole story about Fremont is still untold. There is a question of courtesy between him and Mr Lincoln, on account of extravagance in the management of his department. The President, when advised of the forthcoming proclamation, desired him to withhold it until the Cabinet could consult. It, however, appeared the next morning. Fremont's activity has been very great.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

Thick columns of smoke are now seen daily from just beyond our lines in Virginia. They indicate the constant destruction by the rebels of houses and forest.

Politicians are again actively urging in the appointment of incapable civilians to high commands. It is pleasant to know they are generally snubbed in military quarters.

The recent successful escape from Richmond of several officers, is doubtless the chief cause of converting Castle Pinckney into a prison. Our captive soldiers will fare hardly in that pest of fevers.

The Fremont embroglio embarrasses the Administration greatly. It has been the subject of repeated Cabinet meetings and councils of war. No satisfactory results reached. Virginia opposite here is still quiet. Prodigious army movements are daily made, but so silently as to excite no remark.

Professor Lowe will shortly have six balloons afloat for scouting purposes, stationed all along the lines.

A general Court Martial at Alexandria has condemned thirty two soldiers to death, for mutiny, sleeping on, or deserting of posts.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT.

Fremont is still energetically prosecuting the war. The officers have been detailed by Welles for the flotilla, and sailors are being educated here as gunners. Last week Gen. Fremont telegraphed for sixteen nine-inch guns and thirty thirteen-inch mortars. The former reached him from Pittsburg in three days. The latter were were manufactured and delivered at the rate of five a week. These mortars throw shells weighing 240 pounds, which strike with a power equivalent to forty tons.

THE REBELS RETREATING FROM CHEAT MOUNTAIN.

Gen. Reynolds, in command at Cheat Mountain, telegraphs that the rebel forces have left that vicinity, and conjectures that they are marching this way.

INSUBORDINATION.

The Surgeon of the Maine Fourth reports a hundred of its men under arrest for insubordination.

OUR CAUSE ABROAD.

In England and France our cause was more injured by the depression after the Bull Run affair than by the defeat itself. Our Ministers to other States write of their sympathy with us. England and France refused to accept our adhesion to the privateering prohibition of the Paris Conference because coupled with stipulations that would bind them to treat Jeff. Davis' privateers as pirates.

REVIEW.

General Fitzjohn Porter's division of eight thousand infantry, two batteries and a squadron of cavalry was reviewed by Gen. McClellan this afternoon.

THE CABINET AND FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

Probably a majority of the Cabinet is in favor of Gen. Fremont's proclamation. The President modified it without consultation.

SICKLES AT WORK.

Gen. Sickles has taken seventy or eighty prisoners in the lower counties of Maryland. He captured near Port Tobacco, last night, a splendid barouche and pair of horses, with their owner and another man, and plenty of letters from Washington to Virginia. The carriage was one of the regular rebel mail wagons.

Formal Restoration of the Colors of the New York 79th.

[Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald, 17th.]

The Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, Col Stevens, whose colors were taken from them some weeks ago for mutinous conduct engendered by a few mischievous officers, had them restored to-day, with brief but strikingly interesting ceremonies. It will be remembered that Gen. McClellan made an informal restoration of the colors about one week ago, at the same time ordering the ceremony which took place to-day. The regiment marched from their encampment, headed by their full band and drum corps, to a field about one mile distant, where they drew up in line in review order. Brigadier General William F. Smith and staff soon after arrived on the field, and rode to a position opposite the center of the line. Subsequently a detachment of one hundred and twenty five of the Third Vermont regiment, Colonel Hyde, marched into the field, headed by their band, acting as their guard of honor to the colors of the Seventy-ninth. The Vermonters marched to a central position, and flanked from platoons into line, fronting the Seventy ninth regiment. Everything being ready, the Color Guard of the Vermonters, bearing the colors of the Seventy-ninth, advanced to the centre, meeting the Color Guard of the Seventy ninth, who took charge of their banners. The ceremonies of restoring the colors was prefaced by a few remarks by General Smith. After the Highlanders received their colors the bands played patriotic airs, the men cheered, and a salvo of artillery was fired. The Highlanders then passed in review before General Smith, and returned to camp, receiving, as they passed homeward, the hearty cheers and congratulations of their brother soldiers.

A Horse Panic—Terrible Stampede of Over Three Hundred Horses.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning last, a large number of government horses—something over three hundred—having been for some days confined in rather crowded quarters, in Lindell's old lumber yard, on Broadway, between Columbia and Bates streets, broke loose from the yard by pressing down the light front fence. Either before or after breaking down the fence, the whole body was seized with an unaccountable panic. Breaking together into the street, in a disordered, terrified and struggling mass, the horses were separated into two nearly equal divisions, the one pouring down the street, the other rushing with furious speed up, each horse taking the direction he was pressed into by the mass. Such was the blind fury with which each division kept up the flight, that many were knocked down and trampled to death in the terrible stampede.

The occurrence happening at so early an hour was not attended with such fearful consequences as would have resulted had the stampede taken place at a later hour. As it was, the streets were open and almost cleared of obstacles, and but few disastrous occurrences resulted, but those must have been fearful, beyond description. Five large government wagons encountered one division not far from the spot where the stampede began. The wagons were a short distance apart, and all the drivers except the first escaped. The horses attached to the first wagon were knocked down and crushed to death. Two or three of those coming in sudden contact with the wagon were crushed and trampled to death by those behind them. Some springing with their full weight upon the wagon, brought it to the ground, crushing the driver in a manner such as to occasion his death a few hours afterward. The second wagon was likewise literally smashed to pieces, a dead horse being here also found beside the wreck. Eight or ten horses were found dead at various short distances from the lumber yard where they started, and two inside the yard. The fact that the stampede was kept up for a great distance is proved by the fact of dead horses being picked up at distances of two, three and four miles away from the yard. Nearly all of the horses have been recovered and taken back to the lumber yard. Yesterday they were being brought in during the day, from every direction—some from ten miles above the city and some from below the arsenal.—*St. Louis Dem*, 16th.

Berdan's Sharp-shooters.

[Washington Dispatch to the New York Times.]

Five companies of the Berdan Sharp shooters, who are here, are at Camp Burnside, except one that has been detached for service with Gen. Lander. Nine companies have yet to arrive, two of which will reach the city to-morrow. Col. Berdan has been given command as an acting Brigadier of this branch of the service, and the Secretary of War has telegraphed to the Governors of the loyal States to have any independent companies of sharp shooters organized forwarded at once to Camp Burnside. The men are daily practicing and drilling to increase their efficiency. Arrangements have been made to have as many of the newly recruited regiments as can be removed to Camp Burnside, where the men will be drilled under the instruction of Army officers and instructed in the detail of rifle practice by Col. Berdan and the members of his corps, to improve them as marksmen. He has proposed to the War Department that from each regiment of ten companies men sufficient to make up three companies be selected, who exhibit the greatest accuracy of aim, and that one hundred of the three hundred—the best shots—be organized into a company who shall be employed to advance towards the enemy's batteries, picking off officers, men and horses, and who, if they be compelled to retreat, can, by raising the sights on their pieces, yet do excellent service. The other companies he proposes shall be employed as the flank companies of the regiment. The suggestion is now under consideration before the War Department, and will probably be acted upon.

☞ The Troy (N. Y.) *Daily Times* thus pathetically announces the death of Col. John A. Washington:

While a party of rebel officers were "observing" our pickets near Elkwater, Virginia, yesterday, a "vagrom" bullet, hurtling into their midst, perforated the uniform of Col. John A. Washington, somewhere in the region of the diaphragm, and instantaneously terminated the military and mortal career of that famous individual.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE REBELLION.

Affairs in Washington

SECESSIONISM CRUSHED OUT IN MARYLAND.

HEARTRENDING DISASTER.

A Train of Cars Containing Col. Turchin's 19th Illinois Regiment Falls Through a Bridge.

From 35 to 40 Killed, and Full One Hundred Wounded.

THE NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Prospects of a Fight in Kentucky.

STORMY TIMES ANTICIPATED IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

McCulloch Said to be Advancing with 18,000 Men.

LEXINGTON STILL INVESTED.

The Nationals Probably Re-inforced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 18, 1861.

Gov. Randall delighted the Wisconsin boys in Gen. King's brigade, by a speech to-night, for which he received three hearty cheers.

Gen. Stone shelled the rebels out of their camp, partially intrenched, at Goose Creek, this morning, with 20-pound rifled cannon. They had felt secure against his six-pounder of short range.

The Cabinet had a council on Gen. Fremont, to-day. Mr. Blair and Gen. Meigs making the report of their mission. No conclusion was reached.

General Mitchell left for Cincinnati to-day to raise five thousand men.

Russell of the London *Times* has gone west on a shooting tour.

Messrs. Strother and Pendleton, the venerable Union Virginians arrested at Martinsburg and carried to Richmond, have been released.

There is slight expectation everywhere now of an attack by the rebels to, whom the arrest of the Maryland legislators, and our strong fortifications and forces at all points, are not a pleasing reflections. It is rumored, however, that Gen. Johnston, with a column forty or fifty thousand strong, is moving towards assailable points and that they followed up the Potomac as if with a design of crossing.

The rebels are heavily fortifying several hills south of Munson's.

Monday night a scouting party of fifteen from the 34th New York regiment, encountered three rebel companies opposite Seneca Mills, but escaped with a loss of two or three. In the morning the rebel camp was shelled until it disappeared.

This morning, in a picket skirmish south of Alexandria, two South Carolina cavalry were wounded.

The President has made the following appointments for a new Kentucky brigade about to take the field. First Regiment—W.S. Wood, Colonel; Jno. H. Word of Bowling Green, Lieut. Colonel; James B. Carlisle, Major. Second Regiment—Ed. H. Hobson, Colonel; John Carlisle, Lieut. Colonel; Wm. H. Hobson, Major. Third Regiment—Wade Valegas, Colonel; Z. C. Edwards, Quartermaster; J. D. Williams, Commissary.

Gen. McClellan's body-guard is to be raised to a hundred and fifty-eight, and their uniform to be changed by his wish.

Gen. Meigs and Post-Master General Blair have returned from St. Louis. Should Gen. Fremont be superseded, it will not be on account of his proclamation, but because both before and since its appearance, the energy of his deeds has not kept pace with his language.

CAIRO AND PADUCAH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 18.

A party of five or six scouts, out from camp at Fort Jefferson, encountered a body of rebel cavalry to day, three miles below Elliott's Mills. The rebels fired on them, driving them into camp.

Reports from Paducah represent the rebels 15,000 strong, advancing against that place. The citizens have all left, and the Federals are in hourly expectations of an attack. Later information, however, disproves the correctness of these reports regarding an advance of the rebels.

Lieut. Col. Peckham, of the Missouri 8th, was accidentally shot yesterday by one of his regimental officers, at Paducah. His wound is said to be a bad one.

The rebel gun boat Yankee, again afloat, has been seen frequently for several days past from Ashbury farm, three miles below Norfolk.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.

Several regiments have received marching orders, and are probably bound for Washington. The removal of so large a force from Missouri at this time when we need all the troops we have got, excites a great deal of comment and indignation.

A spy was captured upon the river at an early hour this morning, as he was endeavoring to make the best of his way down the stream by means of a canoe, of which he had possessed himself. He had been suspected and watched, and upon this demonstration was at once pursued and arrested. As his pursuers came along side him he threw overboard a bundle of papers, which being fished up, were found to contain correct drawings of the various fortifications now being erected here, and also statements of the number of troops now stationed here, their distribution, the number which had left during the past few days, and their destination. The information, had it reached the hands of the enemy, would have been very valuable. He was examined by McKinstry this morning, and received from that gentleman the not very gratifying intimation that he would probably meet with the fate of a spy.

We have intelligence from Lexington up to Monday, at which time no attack had been made. It is reported that Col. Mulligan's reply to Gen. Price's summons to surrender was, that he might go to an unmentionable locality. It is supposed that Gen. Pope reached Lexington on Tuesday. McCulloch is reported to be marching northward to join Price, but it was not supposed that he would be able to reach there in time to participate in the battle.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.

One hundred and fifteen wounded of the Railroad accident are now at the hospital. The following comprise all that are badly wounded, and of those, only seven are considered dangerously wounded: John Blackburn, of Co. I, thigh amputated; Stephen Dowlin, of Co I, contusion in the abdomen; Franklin Rogers, of Co. I, bruised; John Lyons, of Co. I, contusion in the shoulder; Abram Persey, White Pigeon, Michigan, of Co. G, bad fracture of legs; Frank Hardy, Galena, Ill., of Co. I, fracture of thigh; Wm. F. Noble, of Ill., of Co I, bruised about the head; Alfred Riffin, Galena, of Co I, bruised; Michael Foley, Belle-vue, Ill., bruised about the head, and scalp wound; Stephen T. Seelock, Madison county, Ill., of Co G, fracture of leg; —— Tennyson, Wis., of Co. G, bruised; Isaac Houghtaling, Lafayette, Oneida Co., N. Y., bruised. The remainder are asleep and their names cannot be ascertained to night, but they were all able to walk to the room and will speedily recover. The wounded arrived on the express train. The remainder of the regiment is not yet in.

The following is a complete list of the killed. Company E—Martin Kelly. Company F—C. H. Valentine, J. W. Babbitt. Company G—C. H. Cotting, David Mobile, G. M. Braltine. Company I—Capt. B. B. Howard; Corporals Samuel Clark, Jeremiah Ingrams and A. Painter; privates Wm. Frost, L. Carroll, Isaac Coleman, Henry Connors, John Brown, Joseph Smith, McConnolly, Robert Bruce, H. C. Burroughs, Wm. Harwick, Anthony Raffner, Peter Fowler, Wm. Ringer, John Douglas and Henry Blunt. The report that two of the wounded died in passing through is incorrect.

PROBABLY ANOTHER SEPOY VICTORY.

HEARTRENDING DISASTER.

A Train of Cars with Col. Turchin's Illinois Regiment Precipitated Through a Bridge.

Forty to Fifty Killed and more than One Hundred Wounded.

FULL DETAILS

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Last night at half past eight, a train on the Ohio & Mississippi road, containing a portion of Col. Turchin's 19th Illinois regiment, while passing over a bridge near Huron, Indiana, 140 miles west of Cincinnati, fell through, killing and wounding over one hundred soldiers.

Intelligence of the disaster reached here last night, when a special train was dispatched to their assistance.

The following dispatch was received from the operator at Huron, dated ten minutes past one this morning:

"Bridge No. 48 is broken in two. It let four cars down into the bed of the creek, and one on top of them. The engine and one car passed over safely. There are about one hundred men wounded and ten or fifteen killed. The Colonel of the regiment says about that number are killed, although nearly all of one company are missing.

"It is thought the bridge was weakened by some malicious person."

LATER DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 18.—The accident on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad proves to have been worse than at first reported. Four passenger cars went into the creek—one box car and one baggage car falling on top of them. These passenger cars contained two hundred and fifty men of companies E, F, G and I. The latter two were the principal sufferers. Capt. Howard, of Company I, was killed. Up to noon to-day about thirty bodies had been taken out and more are under the wreck. A train is now on the way to this city with ninety-two of the wounded. It is the impression that between forty and fifty were killed.

Circumstances indicate that the bridge had been weakened by malicious or traitorous persons. The bridge was sixty feet span, ten feet high, and was lately inspected.

The following are the names of the

KILLED.

Company E—Martin Kelly.

Company F—C. H. Valentine, J. W. S. Babbitt.

Company G—C. H. Cotting, David Noble, G. M. Braststone.

Company I—Capt. B. B. Howard, Corporal Sam Clark, Corporal Jerry Ingram, Corporal A. Painter, Wm. Frost, L. Carroll, Isaac Coleman, Henry Conners, John Brown, Joseph Smith, McConnolly, Robert Bruce, H. C. Burroughs, Wm. Harwick, Antone Raffner, Peter Fowler, Wm. Ringer, John Douglas, Henry Hunt, and four others, names not yet ascertained.

WOUNDED.

Company A.—1st Lieut. Clifton T. Wharton, Private Hugh R. Massey.

Company B.—John Blackman, (leg amputated,) Joseph W. Pack.

Company F—Wm. E. Brown, Daniel Marcy, Prosper Warner, Richard Porter, James Myers, J. H. Harkinson, C. W. Martin, John Russell, Felix Cox, J. H. Borden, William Welch, Wm. U Leaney, B. F. Wight, Daniel Smith, Corporal H. E. Beebe, O. B. Reed, Corporal A. Goldsmith, A. G. Plummer, J. W. Lindsay, James Anno, Andrew McCormick, Henry Atwood.

Company G—Geo. Morris (seriously,) Wm. Tracey, Jno. Lyons, Alfred Taylor, Caleb Showers, Benj. Bennett, John J. Whittley, Henry F. Miller, Michael Ziegenfuss, James Christian, John Haas, Robert G. Osborne (seriously,) Henry Stahl, Martin Waltman, Dennis Gallagher, Daniel Tonis, Ross Mumford, J. Mumford, John Billings, Wm. R. Whittley, J. B. McMollen, J. F. Moore, Chas. E. Braggett, H. A. Reed, Isaac W. Houghtaling, Milton Barnes, W. Brown, Franklin Sellors, James Maxwell, Stephen Stalock, Jonas M. Tenneson, J. A. Lindsay, Lewis Springer, Clark Dodge, Henry Farr, Henry Hopewell, Thomas Dick, Abraham Persing and Charles Peers.

Company I—Daniel Snyder, Wm. Gilmore, Alfred Crippen, Chas. H. Rhes, John Rhinas, Conrad Schlessen, Jas. Lian (seriously) J. S. Allison, Wm. Wippe, August Worth, J. M. Carroll, U. P. Tyler, John Morrissey, Wm. H. Vickers, Frank Hardee, Henry Hobbs, Nicholas Antone, M. V. Foley, Michael Malony, Harrison Cowder, Howard Beardsley, Wm. C. Smith, S. C. Irvin (seriously), Jno. M. Michael, L. M. Jones, Wm. Pittman, Dani Farlow, Jno. Kramer, Corporal Vincent, Simon Victor Aslten, Henry Dennis, H. H. Palmer (seriously), James Dawson, Jno. Frittan, Stephen Dowling, Wm Noble. Jno. W. Boston.

Company K—James C. Fullerton—twelve others so slightly wounded we omit their names.

Six are so seriously wounded as to be beyond the hopes of recovery. The wounded arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon and were taken to the Marine hospital where ample provisions have been made for their comfort.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette 18th.]

One of the most shocking disasters we have been called upon to record for years, occurred on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, one hundred and forty-three miles west of this city, about half past eight o'clock last evening. The particulars of this disastrous affair, so far as we have been able to gather them up to one o'clock this morning are as follows.

On Saturday last Col. Turchin's Illinois Regiment, the "Bloody Nineteenth," as they were generally known, at that time stationed on the Kentucky shore of the Mississippi river about eight miles below Cairo, received orders to proceed to Washington. Some delay attended their transhipment, and they did not leave Cairo till Monday night.

Arriving at Sandoval or Odin, they were transferred to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and left on two trains for this city. The first train, composed of ten cars, passed Vincennes about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, followed by the second, composed of eight cars, some ten minutes later.

While crossing a bridge that spanned Beaver Creek, three miles west of Huron, and about fifty this side of Vincennes, the second car broke through, precipitating six of the eight cars to the bottom of the stream, and killing and wounding a large number of the regiment.

The engine, fortunately, became detached from the train, and the engineer at once ran it to the nearest station for assistance. The first train, containing the remainder of the regiment, which had safely passed over the bridge a few minutes previous, was stopped at Mitchell, twelve miles east of Hudson, and sent back to the scene of the disaster.

The Express train for St. Louis, which left this city at 5 o'clock, was also telegraphed, and hastened to the spot, taking along all the surgeons that could be found on the route. Surgeons also left Vincennes for the scene by special train.

Intelligence of the calamity did not reach the city till a late hour last night. Superintendent Lewis, of the Ohio & Mississippi Road, at once prepared a special train, and, in company with Drs. Judkins, Mussey, Wood, Norton and others, left for Huron to render all assistance possible.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

WORCESTER, Sept. 18.—The Democratic convention met here to-day. An informal ballot was taken for Governor, and Isaac Davis, of Worcester, nominated. Hon. E. C. Bailey was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 18.—The steamer from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

The Late Maryland Legislature.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 18.—The Union members of both houses refused to meet this morning. The Legislature is virtually dead, all the officers being under arrest to prevent calling the roll. The Union members will leave this afternoon for home, and the secession members for Fort McHenry.

The talk of invasion by Gen. Johnston is laughed at.

Union flags are flying with the motto, "The Union—it must be preserved."

After two hours confinement the officers of the Legislature were released on taking the oath of allegiance, all assenting except the Clerk, (J. M. Brewer,) who was sent with nine others to Annapolis. At 4 this afternoon there was not a single member of the Legislature in the city.

FREMONT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Maryland Secessionists Terror Stricken—23 Maumees Sent to Tortugas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The War Department have advices to the effect that the rebel General Johnston is preparing to make an attempt to cross the Upper Potomac with 40,000 men. Every necessary preparation is making to repel them.

Deserters from the rebel camp, who came into our lines this morning, say the Confederate army is in a state of frightful demoralization. Their commissariat is wretched. Many are sick. They have scarcely any ambulances. There is general discontent amongst them.

The whole number of the Confederate army of the Potomac is estimated at 100,000.

I have the best of authority for saying that the State Department has received positive assurance that the Captain General of Cuba has issued no such proclamation, respecting the flag of the Southern Confederacy, as has been attributed to him.

There is a strong pressure upon the President not to interfere with Fremont's command in Missouri, and *it is said, he will consent*.

Still another rebel battery has been discovered on the Potomac—eight miles above Aquia Creek.

ROCKVILLE, Central Maryland, Sept. 17.—It is currently reported that an important military conference was held here yesterday.

The arrest of several leading secessionists has struck terror among the secessionists. The "peace men" are also trembling for their safety.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sept. 17.—Twenty-three mutineers of the N. Y. 19th were sent to Baltimore to-day and from thence go to Tortugas. Reports are current here that Gen. Johnson is moving up the Virginia shore of the Potomac, having about 40,000 men. If this is true, his advance will be met promptly.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Postmaster General Blair has returned from Missouri. Quiet prevailed at all points on the Potomac after noon to-day.

[Special to the Post.]

The Government has just discovered that the rebels are carrying on a contraband trade between Worcester county, Md., and Virginia. Large supplies of army stores have been transported to the enemy's lines by this route. The necessary measures have been taken to stop the traffic.

The precautions adopted by the Government indicates that an attack from the enemy is expected. It is believed here that if any advance is made it will be from Leesburg or Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It is ascertained at the Department of State that hereafter communication between the British Government and its Consuls, in ports of the insurrectionary States, will, with the consent of our Government, be carried on by British vessels of war. This course will obviate the embarrassments which have hitherto attended those communications through other channels.

The following order was issued through the Post Office Department to-day: "Ordered, that the Louisville *Courier*, found to be an advocate of treason and hostility to the Government and authority of the United States, be excluded from the mails and post-offices of the United States, until further orders. By order of the Post Master General.

JOHN A. CASSON, First Assistant P. M. Gen'l."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—All the candidates for admission to the Naval Academy are requested to report at Newport, R. I., between the 20th and 30th insts.

General Meigs has returned to Washington. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held this afternoon. All the members were present.

A dispatch to the War Department dated Darnestown, says a party of the New York 34th, Col. Lane, crossed the Potomac at Seneca Creek, Monday, encountering a rebel force of three companies, with a loss of three men. Next morning they shelled the camp, driving the rebels back.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Prospect of a Fight with the "Diapers."

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—At nine this morning, when the Government troops reached Rolling Fork, five miles north of Muldrough's Hill, they found the bridge over the Fork burned, and the enemy on Muldrough's Hill, the number unascertained. Gen. Sherman discovered a ford about breast deep and sent a reconnoitering party, which had not returned at four this afternoon, at which time Lieutenant Colonel Jenston was dispatched from Louisville with seven hundred additional force, consisting of the remnant of Rousseau's command and about four hundred of the home guard. There was great enthusiasm by bystanders at the depot on the departure of the troops from Louisville. The city is full of rumors, among which one that Gen. Buckner was in command of the Confederate forces at Muldrough's Hill. Doubtful. Another, that after the Secessionists had burned the bridge at Rolling Fork, the Union men burned the bridge at Nolin, fifteen miles south, of Elizabethtown, whereby they stopped two of the three trains which the Secessionists supposed they had obtained by the burning of the Rolling Fork bridge. This is probably true.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Gen. Anderson Called Upon to Repel the Invaders.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18.—The Committee on Federal Relations reported substantially as follows:

WHEREAS, The Confederate troops have invaded Kentucky, and insolently dictate the terms upon which they will retire; therefore,

Resolved, That Gen. Anderson be invited to take instant charge of this department, and call out a force sufficient to expel the invaders.

This passed the House, and the Senate concurred, twenty-five to nine.

The Senate also passed the Conckling resolution, with but three nays, which proposes to confine the war to the two armies, and discontinue partisan quarrels as leaning to civil war.

From Lexington and Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18.—The correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* writes that we have no definite reports from Lexington, but it is a settled fact that that place is infested by Gen. Price with some fifteen thousand rebel troops. Good military authorities here are confident, however, that the United States troops there have been reinforced, and that unless the place was taken yesterday, it is safe. Price is reported to have a large park of artillery, part of which are the guns taken from Gen. Sigel's battery at the battle of Springfield. A part of Price's force is reported to be forty miles from this city. His scouts have been seen fifteen miles from here.

Ben McCulloch, with 18,000 well armed rebels is reported to be advancing rapidly from the Southwest, in the direction of either Rolla or this city. Many think this will be the point of attack. Another object of his march is said to be to get between our troops at Rolla and other points and prevent junctions while Price is operating against Lexington and the Capital, and if these plans are unsuccessful, then form a junction with Price.

"Important Military Conference."

ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 15.—It is currently stated that an important conference was held here yesterday, at which several high military men were present.

The arrest of Beale, Brewer and Young has struck terror into the secession ranks of our community, and it is said that some of the leading peace men are expected to be arrested likewise.

The Southern Lines not Working.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18—11:40 A. M.—No communication over any part of the Southern line since 6 o'clock last evening, consequently we have no information concerning the progress of Col. Rousseau's command and the home guards, which left by rail last night and this morning. The city is quiet, but full of unreliable rumors.

Launch of Gunboats.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The gun boat Sagamore was launched to-day from Samson's yards, East Boston. Her keel was laid sixty days ago. Two other gun-boats are nearly ready for launching at East Boston.

Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—The extensive paper mills of Van Dow & Co., at East Broomfield, were entirely destroyed by fire last night with a large quantity of stock, machinery, &c. Loss $30,000. Insured for $12,000 in Newark and New York offices.

More Prizes.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Arrived the prize schooner Fair Wind, from Fall River for Baltimore, captured by the Minnesota; also arrived the British schooner Prince Alfred, from Antigua for Baltimore, with salt, captured by the Susquehanna.

Buying Cavalry Horses in Canada.

TORONTO, Sept. 18.—A large number of horses are being bought here for the use of the Federal Government. Several hundred being shipped during the past few days.

No Communication.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—No trains from the South. No telling communication South of here to-day.

Death of Col. Andrews.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 18.—Col. Lorin Andrews died this afternoon at Gambier, O.

Johnston Reported Advancing.

DARNESTOWN, Sept. 17.—The remaining mutineers of the New York 19th, 23 in number, are to be sent to Baltimore to-day and forwarded thence to Tortugas.

Reports are current here that Gen. Johnston is moving up the Virginia side of the Potomac. Some state his force at 35,000 to 40,000 men. If he essays the attempt his advance will be met in a becoming manner.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Sept 18.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool Saturday, Sept. 7th, via Queenstown 8th, has arrived at this port. Her dates are two days later than per the Anglo Saxon at Farther Point.

GREAT BRITAIN.—At a meeting of the British Association, Mr. Bazely of Manchester read another paper on the cotton question in which the commercial policy of the United States was bitterly denounced and the expediency of England freeing herself from dependence on America largely urged.

The Liverpool *Post* asserts that Thomas S. Serrill who was arrested at New York, must have been imprisoned under a misconception.

The French naval division will remain off the coast of Syria the whole winter for the protection of the Christians.

The Bourse was firm but closed drooping. Rentes 69f 20c.

Felix Belly, the projector of the Nicaragua canal, was taking legal steps against the English company which was for assuming the right over the projected canal.

The interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia will take place at Compiegne, on the 2d of October.

Political affairs on the Continent remained unchanged.

Movements of Troops.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Sept. 18.—Twenty-three hundred Indiana troops arrived here this evening, and forty-seven hundred additional are expected before to-morrow morning.

THE REBELS CLEANED OUT OF NORTHERN MISSOURI.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Again in Running Order.

Geo. W. Howard, Esq., agent of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., at St. Joseph, Mo., arrived here yesterday evening, direct from St. Joseph, which place he left on Monday morning. He brings advices from this disturbed section of the country, two days later than those we published yesterday.

He confirms the re-occupation of St. Joseph by the Federal troops, and says the rebels who have been in and around St. Joseph, about 1,200, all mounted, are now encamped on the south bank of the Platte river, about fifteen miles south of the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Their intention on leaving St. Joseph was to join Price and Rains in the neighborhood of Lexington, but they won't be able to do that, inasmuch as the Federal troops have started to cut them off from crossing the Missouri. Col. Smith, of Gen. Pope's command, left Platte River Bridge on Sunday, with 2000 men, consisting of a portion of the Illinois 16th and the Iowa 3d, and some others, in pursuit of the retreating rebel force. Gen. Sturgis, with 1,000 Federal cavalry, left Hudson, and a Federal force left St. Joseph at about the same time, to intercept them. It is almost certain that the Federal forces have ere this overtaken the rebels and given them battle.

The rebels stole and carried out of St. Joseph about $500,000 worth of property. Most of this property, Mr. Howard says, was stolen from secessionists.

Mart Green has certainly crossed south of the Missouri river, west of Lexington. It was his men who have been committing the depredations on the eastern division of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—firing into trains, tearing up rails, &c. The burning of the Platte river bridge, by which a train of cars was wrecked and so many lives lost, was the work of a band of secession marauders under command of Capt. J. R. Boyd, a St. Joseph lawyer.

Mr. Howard understands that when the rebels seized the steamer Sunshine, they took about 15 members of the Chicago Irish Brigade prisoners. From an Express messenger, Mr. Howard learned that the rebels had attacked Lexington on Friday and fighting was in progress. Our men were all in their entrenchments, expecting reinforcements.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is again in running order. Mr. Howard was only fourteen hours coming from St. Joseph to Quincy. The only interruption along the road was at Platte River bridge, which was to be reconstructed and in good order by to-day, and trains are no doubt now passing over the entire road without any interruption. Two Ohio regiments—the 27th and 39th—went over the road westward, on Monday. There are full ten thousand Union troops now along the road, and no more annoyance is anticipated. There are now no avowed secessionists to be found along the road.

Mr. Howard is confident that rebellion is now completely cleaned out in Missouri, north of the Missouri River. Our forces are now strong enough to keep the marauding bands out of that section of the State.

"Sir John Murray" a Humbug.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 17th.]

A report has been current here for some days past that an English Baronet of wealth, by name "Sir John Murray," had joined the United States Army. The statement is entirely erroneous. The gentleman alluded to is no other than Mr. John Coppinger, of New York, and a member of your bar. His history is briefly this: Captain Coppinger, of the British Army, was his father, but when a boy he came to this country with his brother. When the young gentleman grew up his mother endeavored to get the son into the British service, but failed. He then read law in the city of New York, and was in due course admitted to practice. Mr. Coppinger has never seen any military service in this or any country but as Adjutant of the Ninth regiment New York Militia, and he has no other fortune than what he may have derived from his earnings at the bar. As to his title to an English baronetcy, the facts are these: His father, the Captain Coppinger aforesaid, laid claim to some title of the sort, and it may be he had some good grounds for doing so; but he could never make that appear before the tribunal which decides on the validity of such claims—I mean the English House of Lords. Consequently Captain Coppinger died, I believe recently, unbaronetted, and therefore his son could not have inherited any such title from him. Assistant Adjutant General Coppinger, will, no doubt, set this matter right before the public.

A New York Editor Sent to Fort Lafayette.

[From the N. Y. Times, 17th.]

James McMasters, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, lately changed to the *Freeman's Appeal*, was arrested yesterday morning, by order of the Secretary of State, and taken down to Fort Lafayette. On being taken into custody by Deputy Marshal Lee, he became so belligerent that the officer was obliged to place handcuffs upon him. He was especially rabid against Wm. H. Seward, whom he declared, if he ever had an opportunity, he would "shoot as dead as a smelt." McMasters has long published the *Freeman's Journal*, a weekly Catholic paper, which he has conducted with such intemperate zeal as to bring discredit upon the religion which he professes, and to which he was a convert from Protestantism. Since the breaking out of the Southern rebellion, he has espoused the cause of the rebels with his customary zeal and recklessness, and has at length secured the "martyrdom" which he has long coveted.

Important from Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 17, 1861.

Both Houses passed a resolution to day extending the session over sixty days.

The Senate passed a bill punishing the refusal to give up the State's arms, when ordered in by the Military Board, by fine and imprisonment. This will kill the State Guard—a Secession organization. The members of it say they will fight before giving up their arms.

The House adopted resolutions in favor of paying the War tax, and against the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

We have reports of the killing of a Secessionist by a picket at Camp Robinson, and that Zollicoffer has occupied Barboursville, in Knox county, Ky.

Preparations are being made in this State for different military movements. It will take ten thousand troops to dislodge Zollicoffer.

Illinois Troops Ordered to Washington.

The government has directed Gen. Fremont to send six of the Illinois regiments to Washington. These will be taken from the Illinois troops at Cairo and St. Louis, and their places supplied with regiments from Chicago, Peoria and Camp Butler. The regiment at Peoria and the Douglas Brigade at Chicago, have been ordered to St. Louis; Col. Hovey's regiment, at Camp Butler, to Centralia, and Col. Carlin's regiment, at the same camp, is to go southward, as soon as it is equipped, which will be in the course of the present week.—*Springfield State Register*, 17th.

Ohio Regiments.

There are now fifty-six infantry regiments authorized in this State. Twenty-three of these are in active service in Western Virginia and in Missouri, five ready for marching orders in camp, seventeen nearly full in camp, and sixteen in process of organizing for camp. There is good reason to believe all will be full, at least by October 10th.—*Cin. Com.*, 18th.

"Where now is Good Old Jesse?"

Anxious inquiries have been made for the whereabouts of Senator Bright, whose "mysterious disappearance" has thrown his constituents into a state of profound dejection. The New Albany *Ledger* states that he was recently in Louisville, whither he ordered his mail matter to be sent. As though Kentucky had not renegades enough of her own!

GERMAN CHICAGO TROOPS.—The 24th Illinois regiment passed through this city last evening. They came from Cairo, and left immediately for Washington. This regiment is composed of Germans, who were recruited at Chicago. They served with credit under General Sigel, in Missouri, and were at the battle of Springfield. Their officers are Col. Hecker, Lieut. Col. Mihalotzy, and Major Salomon. The Great Western Band accompany them. They also have a cannon, drawn by a mule team.—*Cin. Com.*, yesterday.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—One large second-hand "Lillie's" SAFE. Also, one small size. Address Box 3725 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two Buglers. Apply to Captain of Robins' Rifles, Camp Douglas, Cottage Grove.

WANTED, CHEAP.—A Set of the Eighth Edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITTANICA. Address "Books," care Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation as a House-keeper or Cook in a private family, by a respectable woman. Apply at 183 Dearborn street.

WANTED. Blacksmiths wanted immediately to do iron work on wagons. Apply at the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company's Office, 123 South Clark street, (up stairs.)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Cook and his assistant to cook for a company of one hundred men. For further particulars apply to the Captain of the Robins' Rifles, at Camp Douglas, Cottage Grove, or at the Tribune Office.

WANTED—Occupants, in a private family, for a suite of rooms, also, a single room suited for a family and two single gentlemen, in one of the most desirable localities in the city and within five minutes of the Post Office. For particulars address "A. B." Box 3120, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—by a young man, twenty-two years of age, a situation as Salesman or Book-Keeper (or both) in a Dry Goods or Clothing store—has a thorough knowledge of double-entry book keeping, writes a good hand, and would engage as copyist or entry clerk in any respectable business in either city or country. Good city references given. Address "UNION," Post Office Box 4...

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper, by one who has had twelve years experience, and is competent to keep a set of books in any business. Best references given. Address "P," Box 4338 Post Office.

WET NURSE.—A married (German) woman, who has just lost her child, wishes a situation as Wet Nurse. Apply at 244 Michigan avenue.

BOARDING.—Nicely furnished bed rooms, for a few respectable boarders, can be had with board on reasonable terms at 234 North Wells street. References required.

TO RENT—A convenient two-story Frame House, 223 Ontario street, east of Clark. Inquire on the premises.

$1,000.—A Partner with this amount in a creditable, safe and successful business. None but those having the money need apply. Address COMMISSION at this office.

NATRONA OIL, NATRONA OIL, WILL NOT EXPLODE, WILL NOT EXPLODE, For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 144 & 146 Lake street, Chicago.

COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The Fixtures and trade of an Old and Well-established Coal Business, Well located for wholesale and retail trade, can be bought at a reasonable price. Address Post Office Box 3423.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE, with a good stock on hand at a Station on one of the Railroads leading out of Chicago, and one of the best points in the State. Terms easy, with good security. Inquire at No. 3 Hilliard's Block, corner of South Water and Clark streets.

TO RENT—The Residence of Thomas L. Forrest, Esq., No. 268 Ontario street. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, No. 59 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a first class Retail Grocery, in one of the best locations in the city, with a good trade established. My only reason for wishing to sell is, I have not sufficient time to give my stock as would wish. A RARE CHANCE is offered to any one with a little cash. Will sell cheap. Address "Merchant," Tribune Office, Chicago.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a good Top Buggy, suitable for two or four persons, one or two horses, nearly new. Inquire at STANTON & TUTTLE'S Carriage Repository, Market street near Madison street.

MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Cor. Clark and Madison Streets, ENTRANCE ON MADISON. G. MIRASOLE, in returning his thanks to his friends and patrons, has the pleasure of announcing that his Dancing Academy is now open for the season. The first Soiree will be given on Tuesday Evening, Sept 24th. Children's classes taught by MADAME MIRASOLE. ... R. one to Rent to Private Parties.

STRAWBERRY WINE.—Strawberry Juice fermented, without drugs or adulteration, "Wilson's Seedling Wine" by itself. Parties interested can test by calling at the office of the subscriber, 165 S. Water st. M. P. STANLEY.

PURE COIN.—If you want Pure COIN SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS be sure to go to HOARD & HOES, Jewelers, 117 Lake street. They have a large assortment of their own manufacture, which they warrant as represented. THE NEW CALENDAR CLOCK, the best invention, only for sale at HOARD & HOES, 117 Lake street. WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The largest and best assortment in Chicago at HOARD & HOES, 117 Lake street, cheaper than ever.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—The advertiser, a resident of Chicago for the last eight years, who can furnish the best testimonials as to his business qualifications, and habits, has $600 in cash, and a piece of improved property, paying ten (10) per cent. per annum, worth $1,600, with which he would like to PURCHASE AN INTEREST in some respectable and good paying business in this city. None but those who can furnish the best references as to character need apply. All communications will be attended to promptly, and, if desired, regarded as confidential. Address "Investment," Post Office Box 3689, Chicago.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES! COOK STOVES, Of various patterns. PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal. OFFICE STOVES for Hard or Soft Coal. BOX STOVES for all purposes. Russia Iron Air-Tight Stoves. Also, the Famous RADIATOR HARD COAL BURNER, AND SANFORD'S GAS BURNING STOVE. SANFORD'S PORTABLE CHALLENGE HEATER, Great Fuel Saver and the most powerful Heater known, for warming with one fire a single room or a whole house. Polished Steel Fire Irons, FIRE IRON STANDS, BLOWER HOLDERS, &c. &c. Planished and Japanned Tin Ware, Plain Tin Ware, wholesale and retail. General Dealers in Housekeeping Articles, &c., &c. ☞ Call and examine our stock of Stoves and House Furnishing Goods. ALLEN & DALTON'S MAMMOTH HOUSEKEEPING EMPORIUM, 71 Lake street Tremont Block.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO. CHICAGO, September 10th, 1861. PROPOSALS. The undersigned will receive Sealed Proposals until and including the 19th inst., for the Lease of the GRAIN WAREHOUSE Belonging to this Company, for one or two years from the 1st day of January next. The form of Lease to be given and the conditions to be observed by the lessee, can be examined at my office. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which are not satisfactory. E. B. TALCOTT, General Superintendent G. & C. U. R.R.

CASH PAID FOR CAST IRON SCRAP, OLD COPPER AND BRASS, By E. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 West Lake street.

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC—OF THE—SABBATH SCHOOL AND CONGREGATION—OF THE—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TO LAKE FOREST, On Saturday, Sept. 21st, 1861. Cars leave the Milwaukee Depot at 8:45 A. M.; returning arrive at Chicago at 6 o'clock. Tickets, 50 Cents; Children, 25 Cents. Should the day prove stormy the Excursion will be postponed until the following Saturday. Ice Cream and Cake furnished by "Anderson." John Wright, ... Committee. T. S. CARTER.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY for Sale, with or without Lease, AT AUCTION. Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst. at Public Auction, without reserve, on the premises on Clybourne avenue, known as the "COMET SOAP WORKS." An excellent thirty-five horse-power Engine, ... Sale to Commence at 11 o'clock A. M. For further particulars apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46 Lake street, Superior Household Furniture, OIL CLOTHS, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Sept. 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a great variety of Furniture, &c., consisting of PARLOR FURNITURE—Sofas, Chairs, Marble Top Centre Tables, Card Tables, ... BEDROOM FURNITURE—French and Cottage Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands, ... DINING ROOM—Extension Dining Tables, ... MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—... CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS—Velvet, Brussels, ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will hold their next regular Boot and Shoe sale to the trade, on ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 19th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) Country merchants dealing in shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sales. The goods will compare favorably in quality and style with any wholesale stock in the city. All sales positively without reserve. Terms Cash, par funds. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, &c., &c. AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 19th, AT 10 O'CLOCK At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.)

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE Stock of a Country Store, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Will sell for cash, ON FRIDAY SEPT. 20th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their Stores, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, A general variety of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Stationery, &c. Being a part of the stock of a Country Store. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE, &C., AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 21st, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES, At 56 Dearborn Street. On THURSDAY, Sept. 19th, at 10 A. M., At Saleroom, Catalogue Sale of 100 m Cigars, ... boxes Candles; also, Tobacco, Soap, General Groceries and Liquors. FRIDAY, Sept. 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 16 Dearborn street, Sheriff's Sale of Liquors, Rectifying Fixtures &c., under judgment execution.

BY S. NICKERSON Nos. 223 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions, Jewelry, &c., in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 9th, 1861.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

WAREHOUSE SALE.—The following property remaining in store at the Warehouse of ... will be sold to pay charges on THURSDAY, ... at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previous redeemed:—A bbl. Apples; ... Potatoes.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. ... For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO. General Western Agents, 11 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. A COMBINATION OF Iron, Sherry Wine and Peruvian Bark. Forming the most POWERFUL TONIC, POWERFUL INVIGORATOR, Powerful Digestive Cordial known. ... Prepared only, and sold by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake-st., opposite Tremont House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c., To be had all the year round, AT SUMMER PRICES. VAN SCHAACK, 47—State Street—47 SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE. Has a large stock of FRUIT JARS FOR 1861, IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN. Jelly Pots, Enamelled Preserve Kettles, &c. Excellent Sealing Wax for sealing up Old Cans. ☞ General dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 170—LAKE STREET—170

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool, ... JAS. WARRACK, ... General Western Agent. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES.—A complete assortment of the most perfect workmanship at GALE BROTHERS, Importers, Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS, 202 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (3 10)	.25
One Square, two weeks	3.00
One Square, one month	5.00
One Square, three months	12.00
One Square, six months	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1 00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2 00 per Square for each subsequent month.
16 00 per Square for one year.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

POWER OF THE PRESIDENT IN TIME OF WAR.

...e letter of the President to Gen. ...ont seems to indicate that he does ...lly realize the power he may constitutionally wield, or is unwilling to exercise ...erogatives with which he is clothed. ...important in a great national crisis ...he present, to understand how much ...tive force is concentrated in the ... of the Chief Magistrate. In subduing ... rebellion, the President is not the creature of Congress. He has a ...diction above and beyond any statute ...a jurisdiction that attaches to his ...outside of any Congressional enactment—that is created by the Constitution ...and may and should be exercised ...unflinching firmness and stern se...y.

...the Constitution, the whole Executive ...r is vested in the President and he is ...Commander-in-Chief of the Army ...Navy. By the Constitution, no limit ...ever is imposed on the exercise of all ...ilitary power in the suppression of ...llion. He is the sole judge of what is ...anded by the pressing exigencies of ... He may take the advice of his Cabinet, and if disposed to shirk responsibility, ...call upon Congress or any other ..., to lay out a programme for his ac... But it is not from the counsel of his ...sers or the legislation of Congress, that ...erives any power or authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Indeed it ...ld be a usurpation for Congress to at...t to limit his military authority. As ...might Congress pass a law prescribing limitations to the veto power. That ...er and all the vast discretionary power ...aining to the military position of the ...sident as Commander-in-Chief of the ...y and Navy, are both conferred by the ...stitution, and they form in part the ...ident's *Constitutional jurisdiction*. For ...roper exercise he is amenable to no or...ry judicial tribunal. No court or judge ...interfere with his discretion or assume ...unish subordinate officers for obeying ...commands.

...his constitutional jurisdiction in time of ...or rebellion clothes the President with ...ense strength. Under it he may pro...m martial law—he may arrest and im...on traitors and those giving aid and ...fort to the enemy—he may confiscate ...destroy property of every description ...e may summarily determine what pub...tions are injurious to the success of the ...y and suppress them by a military or...—he may put a stop to all commercial ...ther intercourse with the rebels—he ...y disarm suspected persons and cause ...m to be detained. All these measures, ...be adopted where the war rages, ...many others, pertain to the war power ...he President under the Constitution. ...y are questions appealing only to his ...itary discretion, and he must act in re...on to them as the exigencies of war ...m to require. If he acts wilfully and ...ressively—if he assumes a rebellion to ...st when it does not—or, if in subduing a ...ellion conceded to exist, he employs ...ans unknown to civilized warfare, and ...icts cruel and unusual punishments, or ...any manner outside of a sound discre..., he may be called to account by im...chment and in no other way, except at ...bar of public opinion. And it may be ...ll to remember on the other hand that ...same tribunals can pronounce condem...ion as well for omitting to exercise his ...wer and authority when the salvation ...the country demands it.

...It is a dangerous fallacy that in a great ...ergency when everything is at stake, ...Constitutional power of the President is to ...be hampered and restricted by an act of ...gress. It is not so. Independent of ...ngressional action, the President has his ...ties to perform, and woe to him, if he ...not equal to the crisis. Congress cannot ...erfere with the conduct of the war. It ...nnot limit the action of the military ...wer, except by refusing men and money ...put down the rebellion. Having fur...hed the means, it has no right to inter... with the discretion of the President.

The power of confiscating property, of ...claiming freedom to the slaves of ...els, of declaring martial law, of sus...nding the writ of *habeas corpus*, belongs ...the President, not to Congress, but under ...d by virtue of the Constitution. He ...not divest himself of this great respon...ility, if he would. He cannot justify ...usal to act when required by great emer...ncies, by referring to any action of Con...ss. The means for suppressing the re...llion have been furnished him. He ...lds the power in his hand. Will he ...rrender his Constitutional prerogatives? ...ll he consent to become a mere tool ...d to yield his own judgment and dis...tion?

We intend to treat this question fairly ...d calmly; but in such a crisis it is deplo...ble to be compelled to submit arguments ...favor of such action as alone can insure ...ccess. The act should come first—the ...gument afterwards. That is the way ...at Jackson would have suppressed the ...ebellion. He proclaimed martial law and ...ed the civil power that attempted to ...terfere with and control his military dis...etion, and waited long years for Douglas ...demonstrate to the nation that he had ...cted constitutionally. That argument of ...ouglas we commend to President Lin...oln. That great statesman, though dead, ...et speaketh. May his words sink deep ...to the heart of his successful rival, and ...spire his action. For the sake of ...umanity, for the sake of this great nation, ...or the sake of patriotism and loyalty, ...verywhere, we implore the President to ...e firm, and to meet the just expectations ...f the country. If he fails to exercise his ...ower so as to insure a speedy and suc...ssful termination of this contest, he will ...t curse the day that such power ever ...me into his hands.

THE LAGGARD STATES.

It was thought not long since, that it would not be necessary to withdraw troops from Fremont's division to strengthen McClellan's army, and that the Northwest would be allowed to raise a force that would sweep every rebel before it from St. Louis to New Orleans. But the necessities of the situation on the Potomac, require that portions of Fremont's men shall be sent to Washington. All the troops raised in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan are ordered East. Western Virginia absorbs 20,000 Ohio troops, besides a dozen regiments from Indiana. The remainder of the Ohio and Indiana regiments are going to the Potomac. An order from the War Department directs two regiments of Northern Illinois cavalry to proceed Eastward at the earliest moment; and another order calls on Fremont to dispatch six of his best infantry regiments to reinforce McClellan. The necessity for calling away the Western regiments destined for Southwestern operations, is caused by the failure of the Eastern States to furnish their proper quota of troops. The worst delinquent is the great State of Pennsylvania, which is within a stone's throw of the National capital, now besieged by the rebels.

Congress authorized the President to call out 500,000 men. Pennsylvania's contribution, on pro rata principles, is 75,000. She has not this day 25,000 soldiers mustered into the Government service. She is short *fifty thousand* of her due proportion. Pennsylvania has more office-holders, contractors and peculators feeding at the public crib than she has men with muskets in their hands, and yet no State vaunts her patriotism more loudly. Possibly it is because so many of her sons are thus gorging themselves with plunder, that she has so few men to spare for the army. She boasts of furnishing a [illegible] ... to command the [illegible] ... But if she would contribute her quota of soldiers, it would not be necessary to strip Fremont of the Western legions which he was preparing for his march to New Orleans, nor would her beloved Secretary be in peril of being driven from the capital, or made a prisoner within sight of his own State.

The following table shows the number of males in the loyal States, fit to bear arms, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, together with the population of each State, and the number of men each should send to the army to make up the half million ordered into service by act of Congress:

States.	Pop.	Fighting men.	Quota.
Maine	628,276	125,000	16,250
New Hampshire	326,072	65,000	8,450
Vermont	315,116	63,000	8,100
Massachusetts	1,231,065	246,000	33,000
Connecticut	460,101	92,000	12,000
Rhode Island	174,620	35,000	4,500
New York	3,887,542	778,000	101,140
Pennsylvania	2,906,370	581,000	75,530
New Jersey	672,031	134,400	17,480
Delaware	112,218	22,000	2,860
Ohio	2,339,600	468,000	61,000
Indiana	1,350,480	270,000	35,100
Illinois	1,711,753	342,000	44,400
Michigan	749,112	150,000	19,500
Wisconsin	775,783	155,000	20,150
Iowa	674,748	135,000	17,550
Minnesota	162,022	32,000	4,160
Kansas	107,110	21,000	2,730
California	385,437	76,000	10,000
Oregon	52,463	10,000	1,500
Nebraska Ter.	28,793	6,000	1,000
Colorado Ter.	34,842	6,500	1,200
New Mexico Ter.	93,541	19,000	2,400
District of Columbia	75,076	15,000	2,000
Total	19,322,680	3,800,000	500,000

The troops which may be raised in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri we have not estimated, but considered as Home Guards or police for their respective States.

Kansas is the only State of the whole list which has raised her full quota. Illinois comes next, having mustered into the service for the war about 40,000 men, and in a fortnight hence she will have her full share of 45,000, and will make it the even fifty thousand before stopping.

New York will have 60,000 men in the field by next week, which is three-fifths of her quota. The New England States have raised barely one-half their proportion. Even boastful Massachusetts is far short of her share, though she promises to have them forthcoming shortly. New Jersey has in the service scarcely half her quota. Delaware has one regiment, but is raising another. Take the ten Eastern States in the aggregate, and they have not furnished one-half their proper share of troops. They are behind, to-day, one hundred and fifty regiments. There is no decent excuse for this culpable shortcoming; therefore we have urged the propriety of resorting to drafting. The men must be had. The West will do its share voluntarily, and the East should have a little salutary coercion applied to spur the laggards to their duty.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES.

One of our banks, in expectation of receiving a supply of Demand Treasury Notes, in the way of business, offers to exchange them *at a moderate premium, for gold*. Paper that is worth more than coin, is good; but the Government must be prepared to see all notes sent here "go straight to New York for redemption." Using, as we are here, a depreciated paper currency at its nominal value, it must be expected that the patriotism of our dealers in money will be overborne by their necessities, and that when currency, at par in New York city, comes into their hands, they will make the most of it. We regret to say this; but in a matter of so great importance we should be unwise to excite expectations that will not be realized. The people are well disposed. If the circulation of the notes depended upon them, not one in a hundred would be returned; they would be glad to see them push every Indiana, Ohio and New England bank note out of the State; but their business is done with bankers whose interest is not their interest, and they must accept the business arrangements that the bankers make. So let Mr. Chase be looking after his supplies of coin. The Western money-dealers will be after him, unless the indignation of the people shall compel them to do what they ought—their utmost to aid the Government in this crisis.

Sanitary Committee for Illinois.

The General Sanitary Committee, organized under the authority of the Secretary of War, have appointed Dr. D. Brainard, Hon. I. N. Arnold and Col. J. W. Foster, as a sub committee for Chicago. It is the intention to select, in addition to the above, four or five experienced and judicious men from other sections of the State, who together will form a State Board. The general committee have already issued several reports, embodying valuable suggestions as to the hygiene of the troops now in service.

There is no doubt that a committee of this kind, visiting the camps of our soldiers, and enquiring into their condition, may be able to suggest salutary reforms which will greatly conduce to the comfort of the men.

The Wisconsin Troops.

The First Regiment, Col. Starkweather, now in process of re-organization at Milwaukee, will be fully in camp by next week. The field officers are—Colonel, John C. Starkweather; Lieutenant-Colonel, David H. Lane; Major, George G. Brigham.

The Seventh, Col. Joseph Van Dor, is full, and was expecting to leave Madison for Washington to-day.

The Eighth, Col. Robert C. Murphy, lacks but one company of being full, and that has been raised in Racine. The regiment will be ready in a few days.

The Ninth, German Regiment, under Col. Fred Saloman, is getting along well with its enlistment.

The Tenth, Col. A. K. Chapin of Milwaukee and the Eleventh, Col. Harris, are making rapid progress. Col. Harris was the Lieutenant-Colonel of the First, under the old organization, and Col. Chapin the Adjutant of the same.

More Michigan Troops for Washington.

The returns made to Gen. Williams of the number of troops at the several rendezvous in Michigan, last Saturday, were as follows:

1st, Col. Robinson, at Ann Arbor	800
8th, Col. Fenton, at Grand Rapids	735
9th, Col. Duffield, at Detroit	150
Stockton's Independent, at Detroit	709
May's Independent, at White Pigeon	809
Brodhead's Cavalry, at Detroit	1,126
Kellogg's Cavalry, at Grand Rapids	985
Total	5,277

Under orders from Washington to hasten troops forward, Col. Robinson's 1st, (re-organized from the three months' service,) and Col. Stockton's, were sent on Monday, Col. May's regiment at White Pigeon being drawn upon for 300 men to fill up Stockton's. The Brodhead cavalry also expected to go, on Monday, but is delayed a day or two for its uniforms. Col. Fenton's regiment was ordered to Detroit on Monday, and after spending a few days at Fort Wayne filling up its muster roll, will be sent forward either this week or early next week.

Col. Kellogg's regiment of cavalry is nearly full, and only awaits its equipment. This and Col. May's infantry will be sent forward as soon as possible.

Michigan has thus furnished, and is ready to furnish, a total of ten regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, numbering at least 13,000 men. All of them have gone to Washington or are under orders for that point.

Lieut. Orlando M. Poe, of the army, has been appointed Colonel of the 2d Michigan regiment, made vacant by the appointment of Col. Richardson to a Brigadier Generalship.

Letter from Miss Dix.

The following letter from Miss Dix to the Secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Society in Cleveland, contains a suggestion which is equally interesting to the ladies of Chicago:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12th, 1861.
Secretary Soldiers' Aid Society, Cleveland:

MY DEAR MADAM: I am just home from Missouri. All women's hearts are aching, all hands should be busied. Send your stores to St. Louis as far as *ready now*; hold your next supplies for use as need *may require*. *Here* we will provide for all the soldiers from the West. Ask all persons who can knit to have in hand *yarn socks, large size*, for soldiers. These should be accumulated for the use of the Western column.

All shall be done for "your boys" that is possible, so far as my influence reaches.

Your friend, D. L. DIX.

NEW YORK FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—This regiment, under the command of Col. FRANK L. VINTON, left Albany on Monday evening for Washington. The Colonel of this Regiment is a son of the late gallant Captain John R. Vinton, who fell in front of Vera Cruz, at the storming of San Juan d'Ulloa; and nephew of the Rev. Drs. Francis and Alexander H. Vinton of New York, and Major Vinton, Assistant U. S. Quartermaster General at New York, who naturally feel the greatest interest in his success. He is a graduate of West Point, and of the School of Mines, in Paris. He was engaged in engineering in South America at the breaking out of the rebellion. He at once resigned his position there, came to New York and immediately offered his services to Gov. Morgan, was accepted, has spent his entire time since in organizing his command, and now proceeds to the field, where we are sure he will give such an account of himself as will justify the high expectations of his friends. Colonel Vinton is scarce 34 years of age.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The Elwood *Free Press* says: "A year since St. Joseph had a population of 15,000. To-day it has not more than 4,000." Union men are constantly being driven out, and those who remain are robbed of their property. Merchants are removing their goods to other points, where they can live and do business in safety. The *Free Press* further remarks: "St. Joseph is now without a telegraph, a railroad, and without her best citizens. Verily, secession is a good thing. It does its work swiftly. It killed St. Joseph in one short week."

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. Benjamin F. Hallett has written a long and exceedingly forcible and patriotic letter to Col. Greene, of the Boston *Post*, earnestly urging the Democracy of Massachusetts not to make any nominations for State officers, but to unite in a body with the party of the Union and Constitution. He says:

"*Let Massachusetts be a unit in support of the Union, and let there be no division as to men in this election.*"

STEPHENSON COUNTY.—A large number of leading citizens of Stephenson, of all political differences, have united in a call for a Union County Convention, to be held at Freeport, on the 30th inst., to nominate a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, a County Judge, and other county officers. The Freeport *Journal* says:

"The general sentiment among the Republicans of this county, and among that portion of the Democracy who have more patriotism than partizanship, is in favor of no party nominations."

INDIANA MILITARY.—Gov. Morton of Indiana, in response to the call of Gen. Reynolds, at Cheat Mountain, for more troops, has sent forward two regiments, preceded by commissary general Stone, to make arrangements for their transit. Robert Dale Owen has also been appointed to visit all the Indiana troops in or near Washington, to look after their condition. The 27th regiment, Col. Silas Colgrove was sent forward to Washington on Monday.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The New York *Leader* reports the arrest of rebels in New York, and the discovery of a carrier pigeon communication from the suburbs of that city with Richmond. A pigeon was shot by a rifleman, and under the bird's wing was an important dispatch on its way South. A shed somewhere on Long Island was used as a starting point for the pigeons.

CONNECTICUT.—The Republican State Central Committee of Connecticut have issued a circular urging upon the Republicans of that State the importance and propriety of a cordial union of all true friends of the Government in the coming town elections, for the purpose of sustaining the National army, and putting down the rebellion, which is rampant within her borders.

OUR HONORED DEAD.—In pursuance of orders from the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster General of the Army is directed to take the necessary steps for the registration of the graves of soldiers killed in battle, or dying in hospitals. Friends of the dead will hereafter have little difficulty in finding the remains of their relatives who fall in the war, and are buried here or in the South.

BERDAN'S SHARP SHOOTERS.—Several companies of Berdan's Sharp-shooters have arrived in Washington. They will be distributed in detachments, among the brigades, for the special purpose of picking off the leading rebel officers in case of an engagement. They have been anxiously looked for, and will contribute as much to the success of our arms as the artillery.

WHAT IS WANTED.—Gen. Wilson, at the recent Union meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, hit the nail on the head when he said "we need 150,000 more men in the field at once. Gen. McClellan," said he—"I speak what I know—needs 150,000 men on the Potomac to-night, and if he had them the foe would be vanquished in a week."

GOV. DENNISON IN WASHINGTON.—Governor Dennison, of Ohio, arrived in Washington on Saturday morning. His business is stated to be with the War Department, having probable reference to the sending of all his surplus forces to Western Virginia, for the purpose of giving protection to Gen. Rosecrans's rear.

COL. ANDREWS.—The Cleveland *Herald* has a letter from Prof. Chapman, dated Gambier, Sept. 15, which says that President Andrews on Sunday bade adieu to his family, and that his life apparently hung by a single thread, with scarcely a hope that he could survive a day longer. He was still alive on Monday morning.

BETHEL PIERCE.—We see it stated in the Eastern papers that Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island has invited Brig. Gen. E. W. Pierce of Freetown, Mass., into his staff, and that the General has accepted. This is done, it is said, to give him an opportunity to wipe out the Bethel blunder. We hope he will do it.

CANDIDATES.—Mr. Frost, Speaker of the Virginia House of Representatives, of Jackson county, and J. B. Blair, Esq., of Wood county, are candidates to supply the vacancy in the Eleventh Congressional District, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Carlile, elected to the United States Senate.

THE 22,500 ENGLISH SOLDIERS.—By the latest arrivals from England, it is well authenticated that the announcement that the English were about sending 22,500 soldiers to Canada is a *canard*. The story originated in an idle paragraph in an obscure paper, and had no foundation in fact.

☞ The Nashville *Union* says that at a meeting of the Typographical Association of that city, on the night of the 9th inst., an ordinance dissolving all connection with the National Union was adopted by a unanimous vote.

MAGOFFIN AND BRECKINRIDGE.—The St. Paul *Press* says that Magoffin and Breckinridge own considerable property in Minnesota, and the moment they commit any overt act of treason, their title deeds will be looked up by the proper authorities.

A COMPLIMENT FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—A letter from Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, to Gov. Randall, compliments the Executive of Wisconsin highly for the promptness and efficient management shown in fitting out regiments from Wisconsin.

GEN. ROUSSEAU TO OCCUPY BOWLING GREEN. The Louisville *Courier*—not good authority—says Gen. Rousseau's brigade will strike their tents at Camp Jo. Holt, and occupy and fortify Bowling Green. We trust the *Courier* may for once be right.

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes gives ten failures and suspensions in Boston, seven in New York, four in Albany, four in Cincinnati, and twenty in other places, a total of forty-five for the week.

DEAD.—It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Hoge, the recent rebel colleague of the Rev. Dr. Spring in the "Brick Church," New York, who was compelled to leave, has died in Richmond with the typhoid fever.

PROVOST MARSHAL.—Capt. Wells of 16th Illinois vols. Regiment has been appointed by Col. Smith Provost Marshal for the city of Saint Joseph. All complaints and reports are to be made to him.

☞ The three Ohio regiments ordered to Western Virginia, to relieve Gen. Reynolds, are the 32d, Col. Thomas H. Ford; 34th, Col. A. Sanders Piatt; and 49th, Colonel Wm. H. Gibson.

☞ The Toronto *Globe* says that only the Ministerial journals of Canada take sides with the rebellion. All the opposition journals, numbering full one half, are in sympathy with the American Government.

SOLDIERS IN MICHIGAN.—There are 4,860 soldiers now rendezvoused in Michigan, and about ready to take the field. Of this number about 2,000 are in Detroit.

☞ Maj. Lamon, of the 3rd New York regiment, commanding the picket post at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., reports that negroes are performing picket duty for the rebels.

☞ The old postage stamps have been used in New York City up to this week, the new issue not having been received there until Monday, the 16th.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Condition of Affairs—Unionism coming up to the Work—Signs of Progress—Magoffin and Buckner—The Coming Campaign—Maj. Anderson—An Expedition.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17th, 1861.

Kentucky has been on the eve of secession. Her *loyal Union* Legislature had before it, on Saturday, for serious consideration, a resolution to resist any policy of the Administration approximating to that of the Fremont proclamation in regard to slaves. I was prepared for some feeling on the *part of the people*—but not for such an expression as that of the Legislature. Indeed, the feeling expressed and the opinions entertained by the people generally, have been of a much more hopeful character than I expected. Unionism in Kentucky must ever be of a conditional kind—Kentucky patriotism will vent itself only on certain conditions. The mutual enemy of the Union and herself must be granted certain rights before she will consent to fight her. She proposes to shoot down the rebellious and traitorous enemy, but she demands that he shall have certain rights before he is shot—and principal and chief among these rights—indeed, the one from which spring all other rights—the right of being *free* indeed, is the right to enslave a certain class which must be distinguished as property. What a war of anomalies it is!

But strange to say the Fremont proclamation did not do as much damage to the Union cause as was feared. Union men frowned and swore, but "more in sorrow than in anger." They called it bad policy for the present. "For the present" has a significant meaning. We begin to open our eyes to the ultimate end of the war, and we wince less than was to be expected. In fact Union men seeing that if it progresses long it will ultimately be a war for the extermination of African Slavery, with a sigh and a regret and a curse on the southern fools who have brought on us so painful an issue, acquiesce. But these Union men are not by any means a majority in Kentucky.

The proclamation appears to have affected one Mr. Jeff. Thompson, Brigadier General C. S. A., the most seriously. That worthy individual indulges in a proclamation, counter to that of Maj. General Fremont, which, as a literary and historical document, should be preserved. The terrible retribution with which he intends to retaliate on the minions of said Abraham Lincoln are awful to contemplate. I embalm it for preservation in your columns as it appeared published in the Memphis papers.

A RESPONSE TO THE TYRANT FREMONT.
JEFF. THOMPSON'S PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST MILITARY DISTRICT, MISSOURI STATE GUARD, CAMP HUNTER, September 2, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, Major General John C. Fremont, commanding the minions of Abraham Lincoln, in the State of Missouri has seen fit to declare martial law throughout the whole State, and has threatened to shoot any citizen-soldier found in arms within certain limits; also, to confiscate the property and free the negroes belonging to the members of the Missouri State Guard:

Therefore, know ye, that I, M. Jeff. Thompson, Brigadier General of the First Military District of Missouri, having not only the military authority of Brigadier General, but certain police powers, granted by acting Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, and confirmed afterward by Governor Jackson, do most solemnly promise that for every member of the Missouri State Guard, or soldier of our allies, the armies of the Confederate States, who shall be put to death in pursuance of the said order of General Fremont, I will "HANG, DRAW AND QUARTER" a minion of said Abraham Lincoln.

While I am anxious that this unfortunate war shall be conducted, if possible, upon the most liberal principles of civilized warfare, and every order that I have issued has been with that object, yet if this rule is to be abandoned, (and it must first be done by our enemies,) I intend to exceed Gen. Fremont in his excesses, and will make all tories that come within my reach rue the day that a different policy was adopted by their leaders.

Already mills, barns, warehouses and other private property have been wastefully destroyed by the enemy in this district, while we have taken nothing except articles strictly contraband or absolutely necessary. Should these things be repeated, I will retaliate tenfold, so help me God!

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brig. General Commanding.

The Governor vetoed, as you have been advised by telegraph, the first resolutions ordering the withdrawal of the Confederate troops from Kentucky soil, which passed both Houses of the Legislature. The traitor is visible through the neutrality mask which he assumes, and his carefully worded language betrays the true character he plays while assuming another. He had the honesty to return the bill immediately that the Legislature might act on his veto. He claimed that the people have thrice assumed for the State a neutral policy, and he appears anxious to maintain that. He apparently has the same crochet in his head as exists in that of Gen. S. B. Buckner, who claims that there is in existence a mutual agreement between Kentucky and the United States, that the latter shall keep off the soil of the former. If, as Buckner claims, Gen. McClellan agreed with him to respect the neutrality of Kentucky until invaded by the Confederate authorities when the United States authorities were to march in and aid the State in repelling the invader, the Government is only performing that duty, and keeping that promise in its occupation of Paducah. Gen. Buckner has been laboring to prove the existence of such an agreement, but only proves the absence of all good faith on his own part, as he has made no effort to drive out the rebels, but on the contrary, is now actively aiding them.

And to secure himself from the action of the confiscation act, he has transferred his property in your city to a brother or brother-in-law. As the property is of some value, the Government might as well look to the validity of such a transfer.

Our Legislature acted in the instance of the resolution to which I have referred, with much unanimity and commendable promptitude. And the Governor and his traitorous Secretary of State also acted promptly, and issued the notice to "all concerned" that the Confederate troops must leave our sacred soil. It was a bitter pill to them, but they dare not *on their lives* refuse. The refusal of Magoffin to act and to obey orders would, at this juncture, cost him his life. The Legislature will not hesitate an hour to impeach him and hang him. We intend to have no Claib Jackson escapades here.

The Legislature has created a new definition for treason, and the definition consists of a bill of six clauses, which was passed, and which declares that any citizen of or in the State, who shall wage war upon the United States, (not Kentucky, mark you!) or who shall enlist in this State in the Confederate Army; any citizen who shall as such a soldier invade Kentucky, or any citizen who shall engage in recruiting for the service in the Confederate Army, shall be considered guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years. The act takes effect in ten days, and sixty days is allowed for those now enlisted in the Confederate Army to return.

The only remaining action of the Legislature which is of general interest is the adoption of the report of Mr. Wolfe on Federal Relations. It is upon the payment of Federal taxes, and contains the following passage:

Your committee is of opinion that the law imposing the tax is within the constitutional powers of Congress. The money to be raised by the tax will be used, and was intended by the law imposing the tax to be used, in defending and preserving the Government of the United States against powerful efforts now being made to overthrow the General Government. The 8th section of article 1st, of the Constitution of the United States, authorizes the Congress of the United States to lay and collect taxes to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. The act of Congress just referred to, comes within the clause of the Constitution of the United States.

The fact that the people of Kentucky were opposed to the inauguration of the war now carried on, is no reason why they should not fulfil their constitutional obligations. The war was begun by South Carolina, one of the Confederate States, and soon after nine States united with her in the war. The people of those States are now in arms against the Government of the United States. They have brought powerful armies into the field, which are now in sight of the National Capital, and threaten to seize it and overthrow the Government of the United States. The people of Kentucky are determined to defend that government against its enemies. It is a powerful, a wise, a beneficent government. It is the work of almost divine wisdom. No oppression ever flowed from it to the people. It protected its citizens both at home and abroad, and gave them a home which was respected by all the civilized nations of the earth.

The effort being made to overthrow the Government is unspeakably wicked. Kentucky abhors that effort. She will not weigh money in the scales, against a Government which has been her boast and her pride, and which she regards as the very palladium of the liberties of the people.

The recognition of the so-called Confederate States would be giving consent to the existence of two separate governments within the limits of the United States. Your committee cannot advise or approve such consent. Without any elaborate discussion of the subject, such a policy would sacrifice the highest interest of the people of this country. We then feel we cannot approve the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy, and we know no power competent to do it, except a National Convention, if it were desirable.

General Anderson has been preparing for his campaign. His first cam in the State is to be commenced on Wednesday near this city. The following gentlemen compose the staff of the General: Major R. Murray, Surgeon; Captain H. C. Symonds, Commissary; Captain O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain F. E. Prime, Engineer; C. B. Throckmorton, Lieut., Aid; Capt. Hancock, Quartermaster. They have all reported at headquarters in this city with the exception of Captain Hancock, the Quartermaster.

Brigadier-General Wm. T. Sherman is also in the city and is busy in completing his arrangements for a fall campaign. I have much information which I cannot now use. Important movements are now taking place which I have been requested not to make public. The intentions of the Government in regard to Kentucky, I may state, are to be prosecuted on a grand scale. We shall not have that character of warfare which has been prosecuted in Missouri. The army of operations in Kentucky, I am told on undoubted authority, will consist of not less than 65,000 men. The delay of Gen. Fremont is thus explained by the same authority.

The rebel organ here has the following account of an expedition which arrived here on Sunday, the mention of which was prohibited to the papers and telegraphic agents. You will perceive it is one of some importance. It has created quite an excitement in this city:

A steamboat loaded with cannon, muskets and men, landed at our wharf, at the foot of Third street, Saturday evening. It was from Cincinnati, and is the flag-boat of an extensive fleet of steamers and barges. Some ten other steamers, each towing ten barges, are in the river above, and will reach here in a few hours. The expedition was purchasing chain cable and anchors in this city Saturday, and all things combined seem to indicate the making of a bridge across the Ohio or Mississippi as formidable as that on which Xerxes contemplated his marvelous deeds. Some of the boats are loaded with men, some with cannon, and some with chain cable. In addition to those barges, some thirty or forty barges went through the canal Saturday, so that the whole of the barges must number 150—quite enough to bridge the Ohio or to be sunk in the Mississippi.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

Text for the Approaching Day of Fasting and Prayer.

I have for a long time thought of proposing through the medium of your paper, a suitable text for national humiliation and fasting, and the latest occurrences have confirmed me in this intention. The President of the United States has countermanded the proclamation of Gen. Fremont in reference to the slaves of rebels. It is reported that Gen. McClellan arrests fugitive slaves and imprisons them in jail to await the claims of their masters, and that other officers are "busily occupied in returning" them. Verily it is time for ministers to "cry aloud and lift up their voice like a trumpet," and I would therefore beg leave to propose to them the following text for the national fasting day on the 26th of this month:

Isaiah lviii: 1—6.—1 Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and shew my people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sins.

2. Yet they seek me daily, and delight to know my ways, as a nation that did righteousness, and forsook not the ordinance of their God: they ask of me the ordinances of justice; they take delight in approaching to God.

3. Wherefore have we fasted, say they, and thou seest not? wherefore have we afflicted our soul, and thou takest no knowledge? Behold, in the day of your fast ye find pleasure, and exact all your labors.

4. Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness: ye shall not fast as ye do this day, to make your voice to be heard on high.

5. Is it such a fast as I have chosen? a day for a man to afflict his soul? is it to bow down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord?

6. Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?

It would also be well for ministers at the same time to direct the attention to Deut. xxiii v. 15, 16, where *all* returning of fugitive slaves was clearly forbidden to the Jews. This passage reads thus: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him."

Let those that defend the barbarous system of American slavery with the Old Testament, hear these words of God, and understand that even where God tolerated slavery, he never permitted the returning of a fugitive slave. Let them see and understand that the wording of this remarkable passage is *general* and applies to *all kinds* of slaves, Hebrew and heathen, white and black, red and yellow. Moses and Joshua, David and Solomon, Abner and Joab, were all in a certain sense slaveholding kings, presidents and generals, but they were not permitted to return a single fugitive slave nor to keep him and oppress him for their own use. *Sat sapienti.* MINISTER.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

Lincoln, His Cabinet, and Fremont.

With a very high regard for Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet; may we have the man with moral courage enough to take *responsibility*, FREMONT, for our next President.

Sept. 16, 1861. RUSSELL COMSTOCK.

Mr. Comstock desires us to publish this "with our comments." Our comment is that this is no time to be making next Presidents.

Col. Fred. Hecker.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of yesterday you are rather severe on Col. Fred Hecker, whom you would like to "cut down a peg or two," as you term it. The writer of this happened to overlook the little paragraph in his hasty ... of the "TRIBUNE" in the morning; his attention was called to it by some friends afterwards, and he trusts that you will give a place in your columns to the following lines, even if they are belated and cannot be called a prompt response:

The troubles in the Hecker Regiment have been a source of great mortification to the Germans of Illinois. With high hopes of success they saw the regiment march from here, and while, as far as efficiency and military spirit is concerned, those hopes have not been disappointed, some internal squabbles and difficulties which arose between the Colonel and some of the officers, have given rise to continual bickerings and disputes between the friends of the Jægers, which are not yet settled.

In your article you throw the blame entirely on Col. Hecker. This is hardly fair. On one thing you may rely. Col. Hecker is not one of those Colonels who *make* or raise a regiment, in order to get some appointment as a field-officer; he was solely actuated by the purest patriotism when he accepted the proffered place as Colonel. He never knew of his election until he was notified of the fact. He came here to *decline* the place, when the representations of the officers of the regiment prevailed on him to accept. Whatever the troubles in the regiment may have been, it has never lost its efficiency and has done excellent service during the great rebel chase in Missouri and lately in Kentucky. This fact should never be lost sight of.

As all men who are moved by one idea only (and is this case it is the all-absorbing idea of devotion to the country), Col. Hecker is a most impetuous man, ready sometimes to fly into a passion suddenly, but always ready also to forget and forgive. Those who know him best, know him as a man in whom there is no guile; a more open-hearted, frank and outspoken man can scarcely be found in this country. We know his virtues as well as his foibles, but where the former preponderate to such a large degree, it should not be so very difficult to overlook the latter.

In regard to his military acquirements, Major Kune himself spoke of them with the highest praise but recently. He very often has been in temporary command of several regiments, and always acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his superior officers.

It is not my intention to lay the blame of the unfortunate dissensions in the regiment solely to the fault of the discharged officers. They were strangers to the Colonel, had never had any intercourse with him, and did not know his somewhat rude way to handle men and things. In a great many respects, particularly in trifles, Col. Hecker may be to blame; he sometimes is rather too much of a disciplinarian and unnecessarily severe, where a kind word or even a jest would not be out of place. As to the discharge of some of the officers, it is known that Col. Hecker had the authority to discharge them conferred upon him by General Fremont. Still, I think that Major Kune is perfectly right in one respect: that this discharge does not take away from those officers their commissions, and that they still are in the service of the United States. As to Major Kune, the writer of this entertains the most friendly feelings towards him; it probably might be the best thing for all concerned, if a court martial would settle the dispute. In no sense, in the opinion of the writer of this, is the honor and integrity of the officers in the least affected by their discharge.

There still remains in the Regiment a majority of the original officers, who seem to be on the best of terms with their Colonel. The Regiment was one of the first to raise the stars and stripes on the "sacred soil of Kentucky," and they expect every moment to meet the enemy. I do not think that the country in such a moment would be benefitted by the resignation of a Colonel, to whom at least the majority of his officers seem to be devotedly attached. The friends of Hecker, in order to see an end put to all these criminations and recriminations, might perhaps wish for the sake of their friend, to see him removed from a position, which, just on account of his zeal for the cause, has a great many thorns for him, but at the present moment the country requires the services of such an one of her defenders. Hecker's great and brilliant name is still revered among the mass of the Germans, and now, after, as it is hoped, the difficulties in the Regiment are settled, we trust that a new career of usefulness opens before him.

From the North Carolina Blockade—Capture of Prizes—Important Disclosures.

The following dispatches have been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. STEAMER PAWNEE, HATTERAS INLET, Sept. 10, 1861.

SIR: I have to state for the information of the Department, that I have taken a valuable prize this morning, now called the "Susan Jane, of Nevis, West Indies." This schooner was called the Charles McClees, when she cleared at Newbern, North Carolina, two days before the blockade went into effect on this coast. She took a cargo of spirits of turpentine to the West Indies, and at Charlestown, Nevis Island, obtained an English register, but without a bill of sale or an endorsement of any kind on the part of the master or agent, and without any other paper required under the English law. She sailed from Nevis to Halifax, N. S., and there took on board an assorted cargo, consisting of blankets, cloth, iron, steel, brogans, axes, &c., all of which were purchased in New York and Boston, as is shown by the bills of lading from different houses in those cities.

I send the prize to Philadelphia or New York, at the discretion of the prize master, Lieut. Crosby, so that he may be authorized to enter the most accessible harbor at this stormy period of the year. I send all the papers found on board the prize in charge of Lieut. Crosby, to be handed to the proper admiralty officer, and Capt. Ireland and four of the crew. I shall detain, for the present, two passengers, believed to be the supercargo, and also the mate.

When this duty is completed, I have to request that Lieutenant Crosby may be permitted to return to his important duties at this place as post captain under the order of General Wool. I send Captain Crosby on board of the prize, because he is an important witness of what occurred after we boarded the schooner. This vessel, like the three already captured, steered in under the belief that the forts were still in the hands of the enemy. The Pawnee, having no colors, was taken for an English cruiser, and they were not boarded until inside of the bar.

We are beginning to see signs of the enemy on the southwestern side of the entrance, where, it is believed, a picket guard frequents to watch our movements.

I enclose a letter found among the papers of the so-called Susan Jane, which may give the department some idea of the policy in Nova Scotia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. ROWAN, Commander U. S. Navy.

To GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LIST OF VESSELS CAPTURED AT CAPE HATTERAS INLET.

The schooners Susan Jane, Ocean Wave, Harriet Ryan, and Mary Wave.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—The New York Life Insurance Company has agreed to invest one hundred thousand dollars in the 7 3-10 Treasury notes.

THE RESPONSE.

The President and Gen. Fremont.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 18th.]

Gen. Fremont, in our judgment, met the critical and peculiar occasion, as the Government should have met it. The good surgeon is not the one whose hand trembles and whose knife is dull. A steady hand and keen blade are in surgery the most merciful as well as the most efficient. According to Gen. Fremont's proclamation, the slaves of men who were proven to be in arms against the United States, were declared free men. This was simple and to the point. It did not threaten, or endanger in any manner, the slave property of men loyal to the Government, but proposed a short method of dealing with the slaves of armed traitors. Gen. Fremont did not desire to convert the St. Louis Arsenal into a negro boarding house, after the manner of Fortress Monroe, or to follow the example of the Confederates, who confiscate and sell the negroes of Union men. At the same time that he would relieve himself of the trouble of taking care of the "contraband" negroes, he would make legitimate use of the relation of negro slavery, in placing a powerful inducement before slaveholders to be loyal to the Government. There was nothing hair brained, fanatical or insidious in this. *On the contrary, it was in the straight line of common sense, and worthy of commendation.* It threatened in terms, only traitors armed for the destruction of our nationality, and the careful examination made into the cases of the two negroes who were actually manumitted, showed that its execution would not be either hasty or indiscriminate.

But the President has ordered Gen. Fremont to modify his proclamation so as to make it mean no more than the confiscation act. In a word, this is the *abrogation of the proclamation*; and is an evasion by the Administration of the rugged issue of the slavery question, as forced upon the Government by the slave holding class and their sycophants. The traitors, in arms against the Government and menacing the National Capital, are quite insensible to such a thing as the generosity of the friends of the Government. *They scorn our charitableness, which they call by no tenderer name than cowardice.* They can only be reached through their fears. The failure of the Administration to sustain Fremont—and FAILURE is the word that fits the case—while it will not lessen their animosity, will increase their confidence. Neither charity nor diplomacy has any conquests to make in this rebellion until it is broken down by force.

* * * * * *

We shall not question the honest and amiable intentions of the President in this grave matter, but we feel confident that the action which he has taken is unwise, and that it will soon be seen the Pathfinder was on the right track.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

We conclude that the policy declared in Gen. Fremont's proclamation is warranted by the laws of war, and by the usages of Government in putting down insurrection. The President, solely in the use of his discretion in a question of military policy, orders that in respect to the property and negroes of rebels in arms, the proclamation shall be modified to conform to the civil law, leaving the military law in force against the lives of the rebels. The effect of this is to declare that the property of rebels in arms shall not be confiscated by military authority; and as there is no civil law for confiscating it, except that which has been put in the military service, the effect is that the property of armed rebels is entitled to the same protection of law and of the army as the property of loyal citizens.

We have before described the effects of this policy in Missouri and Western Virginia, and its operation will be apparent to every one on reflection. *It makes rebellion far safer than loyalty in those States.* The rebels are confident that their property would be protected in any event, while they take a campaign with the rebel army, get up Secession raids, and keep up guerilla murdering of our sentinels, messengers and teamsters, and at their leisure return to their property and assume the character of peaceful citizens. At a safe distance from our army of occupation, they plunder the Union men, *who are thus made the only sufferers by the war.* The consequence is, rebellion or passive neutrality is the only safe course for the inhabitants of these districts to take. There is no penalty for rebellion, consequently our army of occupation has no terrors to protect the Union men from the Secessionists. But if the Union men take an active part for the Government, or show any active sympathy with it, their property is plundered by the Secessionists wherever it is not protected by the actual presence of our army.

Surprise has been expressed throughout the North at the apathy of the Union men in Western Virginia, and remarks, the reverse of complimentary, have been made at their Union professions and their great Union majorities, while they were willing to be protected by an army from other States without making an effort for themselves, and even declined to protect themselves against their own Secession minority. *But this policy will explain and justify this reluctance in part.* If they were going to take up arms, it would be much safer for them to do so for Secession; for then their property would be safe from the Secessionists, and would have the protection of the Government all the same. But if they should enlist in the Government cause, their property would be confiscated to the rebel service wherever it was not protected by our army; and, of course, our army can occupy but a small portion of the country.

A rebellion can never be suppressed by such a policy; and there must be something wrong in the principle of a policy which makes rebellion safer than loyalty, and makes the supporters of the Government the only victims of the war against rebellion. Under this policy our army has been doing brave service in Western Virginia, and is continuing—but so far as effectually crushing Secession there, is concerned, or establishing a loyal people capable of protecting themselves, it has made no progress; and if both the Confederate and our armies were now withdrawn, the Secessionists would ride over the Union men and would control Western Virginia. How can any progress have been made in crushing Secession when it has been subject to no penalties, and when it has enjoyed so much sport and so little risk, in shooting our soldiers? At this time, a man with anything on him that looks like the national uniform, need not go ten miles into Western Virginia without enjoying the luxury of being shot at from some concealment, or shot down openly if he meets more than one Secessionist.

Our tenderness toward slavery is our great element of weakness in this war; and if we fail to establish the Government, that will be the cause of our failure. The sanctity of slave property has been so impressed on our minds by the character of our party politics, that we habitually regard it as something more than property, as a sacred institution, a divine right which even rebellion cannot alienate. In the North our party energies are so entirely occupied in exonerating ourselves from the charge which the South constantly repeats, that we intend to interfere with their slaves, by as constantly reiterating our innocence, and by affirming that slavery shall be more sacred to us than even our own faith, and shall be to us as the apple of our eye, that we continue to hold it sacred while the owners have forfeited every right to every other species of property by rebellion and atrocious crimes. But our present policy can never put down rebellion by military occupation. Unless it succumbs after losing the great battles and great towns, it may continue eternally under our protection as the property of rebels, or *until we adopt a new and a war policy.*

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

"NO MORE RETREATS."—The Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, who is at the same time its President, will not forget, we hope, that his official position is in the lead, and not in the rear. He should not allow himself to be outstripped by his Cabinet, by Congress, by the Major Generals, and by the people. He is the head of the nation, to which it naturally looks for forward movements. But in the reluctance with which he signed the Confiscation act passed by the last Congress, and in his late modification of Fremont's order, *it almost appears as if he desired to go backward.* Fremont's position, which was not inconsistent with the act of Congress, is the most popular act of the war, and outside of the small circle of border Unionists, has scarcely found a gainsayer.

Congress declared that the property of rebels in arms against the government should be confiscated. But among this property—according to State laws—are many slaves. Now, what is to be done with them? Fremont said—following the precedent set by the State of New York in the time of the Revolution—that they should be manumitted! His decision sent a throb of encouragement to the whole community. But the President says, No; they are only to be confiscated. What is to be done with them, then? Is the United States government to be turned into a vast slaveholding corporation, and use the labors of the negroes, as it has been formerly used by their masters? Or will it hold them for a time only, to return them hereafter to their rebel owners? We had supposed that Mr. Cameron's circular to General Butler, which had the concurrence of the whole Cabinet, covered the whole case. "In States," it remarked, "wholly or partially under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectually enforced, it is obvious that rights dependent on the execution of those laws must temporarily fail; and it is equally obvious that rights dependent on the laws of the States must be necessarily subordinated to the military exigencies created by the insurrection, if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of parties claiming them. To this general rule rights to services can form no exception."

If there was any State of the Union where the military exigencies required the most stringent measures, it was Missouri, and when Gen. Fremont's proclamation appeared every body exclaimed spontaneously that Missouri was safe. Knowing the exigency, he acted upon it, and he acted with a promptitude and boldness which we have not always found in the conduct of the war. That it was an effective blow was made evident by the universal howls of the rebels. They felt that the bolt had been shot in their most vulnerable point, and they writhed in painful apprehension. The effect was everywhere excellent.

It is always wise to let well enough alone. Fremont's act, rightly understood, was doing no injury, not even in Kentucky. It was doing much good, because it was convincing all citizens, both loyal and disloyal, that the Government was in earnest.

If there are any other grounds for dissatisfaction with General Fremont—and we hear that there are—he should be rebuked or superseded. If he administers his department in a way which is displeasing to the higher authorities, a proper method has been taken to correct the abuse. Postmaster-General Blair and General Meigs have gone to St. Louis to inquire into the wrongs which, after due report, may be rectified. But these are questions independent of the principles involved in Fremont's proclamation. That we hold to have been right, whatever his general offences may be.

[From the Madison Argus (Democratic).]

CONTRADICTED.—Our telegraph report of Saturday, that Gen. Fremont had been superseded in the command of the Western Division of our army, for exceeding his authority in his recent proclamation, has turned out to be, as we expected it was, a foolish hoax.

Gen. Fremont is a bold, prompt man, who is very likely to act plumb up to his authority when he thinks it necessary, but in so grave a matter as the one alluded to he would be likely to act understandingly.

We understand that he liberates the slaves of known rebels at once, and gives the matter right up by executing and delivering to each slave a deed of manumission. *That is certainly business like. It does the thing up once for all, and gives the slave something to show for himself, and saves the Government the bother of keeping a "negro boarding house."*

[The *Argus* had not heard of the President's letter countermanding Fremont's proclamation, at the time of the above writing. We hope and believe that it will not now "crawfish," like some of its cowardly contemporaries in Chicago.]

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

Martial law is declared but in one State, and there, we think, *it ought to be martial law to the full limit of the necessity of crushing out the traitors and restoring peace*, and of this necessity we believe Gen. Fremont, in command on the spot, is a better judge than the President or any other member of the Cabinet, whose minds are engrossed with other labors at Washington. In all the States *where martial law has not been declared—where the necessity for it does not exist—let the law of Congress be strictly adhered to.* Any attempt to limit or over ride martial law by statute law, must end in signal failure.

It is manifest that the influences which have operated upon the President to induce him to modify the terms of Gen. Fremont's proclamation, have had their origin in Kentucky. Some of the leading Union men have claimed that the negroes be not turned loose but confiscated to the use of the State, more like Mr. Cameron's and General Butler's contraband doctrine. In a State in the condition of Missouri, where the place that is held by the loyalists to-day is in the hands of the enemy to-morrow, where the entire property of Union men is swept away without hesitation, where almost every neighborhood has its two parties to the war, this plan is impracticable. At Fortress Monroe, or in Kentucky, where the contraband can be taken away from the vicinity of the enemy and put securely at work, it may do well enough. So the Kentuckians claim that the penalties of Fremont's proclamation attached to men who may have taken up arms for a day only, and afterwards served the United States. There is some force in this objection, but we must remember that the taking up arms for merely a day may decide the fate of the Union cause in a district or a State. Doubtless at the end of the war a general amnesty act would meet all such cases as the above then, and now, the law of Congress referred to by the President in section 4, contains the same provision that is complained of. Of course the slaves of loyal men will not be confiscated. The fact of their loyalty, unless the result of suspiciously sudden conversion will protect them. The only safety is a general sweeping rule.

We fear furthermore, although we hope this may be a mistake, that the effect of the President's letter will be taken as *toning down* of the conduct of the war, *already too lenient and approximative to a peace basis.*

It would seem, from the rumors floating about, that certain parties, for purposes of their own, are endeavoring to excite a prejudice against Gen. Fremont, and have put out a feeler as to the effect of his being removed to another command. We can tell them how it affects this section. *The bare mention of such a possibility has excited a universal protest, and should it become anything more than rumor, would excite profound indignation.* Gen. Fremont stands to the West as the incarnation of energy and earnestness in the prosecution of the war, qualities that we think, as a general thing, the Eastern campaign has been deficient in. He is to us the harbinger of success, and we want to see him have a fair trial. Should a change be made in his department now, before his army is collected, or his plans had time to mature, *it would be impossible to convince the people that he was not sacrificed to military jealousy and political pusillanimity.* And his removal would be taken as signifying the continuance of a semi pacific, lenient policy that experience has condemned and the people grown weary of, and lost confidence in. Give the gallant Pathfinder, men, money, munitions, and time enough, and he will extinguish the rebellion in the Southwest, and in due time plant the Stars and Stripes on the New Orleans Custom House.

[From the Davenport Gazette.]

No act during the war has given more unalloyed satisfaction to men of all parties in the West than that of Gen. Fremont, declaring the slaves of men found in rebellion against the Government, to be free. When word came that the President disapproved of this act, and it was rumored that he had sent Gen. Meigs to supersede Fremont, a feeling of deep indignation was aroused that only awaited the truth of the intelligence to burst forth into unrestrainable fury. This feeling quickly subsided when it was learned that no such order had been issued, and that it was even quite unable whether the President disapproved of the act. With yesterday morning's mail, however, came in the Chicago TRIBUNE's special dispatches, the following, purporting to be a letter transmitted to Gen. Fremont by the President on last Thursday.

* * * * * *

The difference between Gen. Fremont and the President is essentially this: that while the proclamation frees the slaves of masters engaged in rebellion against the Government, the law frees only those slaves who have been employed in disloyal service. Or, in other words, by the law the slaves of Gen. Price and Ex-Governor Jackson, if kept at home raising corn for the rebels, must continue to wear their shackles. By the proclamation, the slave of the lowest and meanest of the Missouri rebels, the moment his master commits the overt act, becomes a free man. The difference, it will be seen, is very material. We shall make no further comment upon the matter at present than to add that there is not a loyal man in the West who does not endorse *to the very letter* the position Gen. Fremont and who is not *willing to stand up for him in its maintenance.* He who thinks differently it will do to watch.

[From the Freeport Journal.]

LINCOLN VS. FREMONT.—The proclamation of the President in answer to that of Fremont, will be found in our "War Budget" under head of "Missouri." *That its effect was heart sickening, no one can deny.* Intended to do good in Kentucky, the general voice is that it is a serious mistake, and the first one too, of the present Administration. But let no one despair. Congress will set this matter right. Its members are now among the people. They will know what a hold Fremont's doctrine has, and how this new Proclamation was received, and will speedily take action to give legal sanction to just what Fremont did so nobly upon his own responsibility. Take courage then. Enlist under your country's banner, and be sure you will be allowed to fight the question on its real issue, and without the disgrace of a compromise by and by.

The Reported Recognition of the Rebel Flag by Spain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

Mr. Tassara, the Spanish Minister, has called to assure the Secretary of State that the report from Charleston that the Captain General of Cuba has issued a proclamation recognizing the rebel flag is untrue. What has happened is, that vessels from any port in the United States in possession of the rebels, are admitted *ex necessitate*, without notice of their irregularity, just as they have been admitted in all other ports since the rebels obtained possession of the custom houses in the insurgent States. It is needless to say that no such vessels can be abroad without escaping the blockading force. There is no recognition of a rebel flag in Spanish ports or in any other ports.

In connection with the above we give the proclamation of the Captain General of Cuba, as published in the Charleston *Mercury*, and the substance of the Spanish Queen's proclamation with regard to neutrality. These documents have been published before, but in connection with the assertion of the Spanish Minister will again repay a perusal:

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CUBA—OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE REBEL FLAG.

RICHMOND, Sept. 12.
Via NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13, 1861.

The Charleston *Mercury* correspondent gives a proclamation of the Captain General of Cuba. He says: In virtue of the proclamation by her Majesty the Queen, I have determined, under date of August 7, that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, proceeding from ports in the Confederate States, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate flag, and shall be duly protected by the authority of the island. Foreign consuls will be notified that no interference on their part will be tolerated.

THE SPANISH PROCLAMATION.

The Spanish proclamation relative to the American war says the Queen is determined to observe the strictest neutrality between the Federal States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South. With this view, it is prohibited to arm, build, or fit out privateers, no matter under what flag, in any Spanish port.

Ship owners and captains of Spain are prohibited from accepting letters of marque, and from contributing in any way to the fitting out of privateers.

Privateers and prizes are prohibited remaining over twenty-four hours in any Spanish port, save in case of urgent necessity, in which case the harbor authorities are to compel them to proceed to sea as early as possible, and not allow them to ship but what is necessary, and never, under any pretext, arms and ammunition. No articles belonging to prizes may be sold.

Spaniards are prohibited from taking service on either side, and must abstain from all acts which may be regarded as opposed to the neutrality.

Offenders are to be liable to the measures adopted by the belligerents, and punished according to the laws of Spain.

The decree is dated June 17, countersigned by Senor Collant and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Arrival of Federal Troops at St. Joseph.

[From the St Joseph Journal 14th.]

The second Kansas Regiment arrived in this place on yesterday about 11 o'clock under the command of Major McCloud. This gallant regiment distinguished themselves at Springfield, and are on their return home to join Gen. Lane's Brigade. They are soldiers who have shed lustre on the American cause, and their courageous conduct in the four battles in which they had been engaged will not be readily effaced from the minds of all lovers of the Union. We are gratified that the *dead fall* set for them by vandals and murderers at Platte Bridge did not destroy them, though this by no means lessens the enormity of the act. The first Illinois Regiment under the command of Col. Smith arrived about 5 o'clock p. m. yesterday. This Regiment has been in Missouri ever since June last, and has been in constant service.

There is no Regiment in the service under better discipline, and Col. Smith will not permit any violation of the order of Gen. Fremont we publish to day, nor will he permit any to escape who is in arms against the Government or aids and abets rebellion. The time has come when the salvation of the Union and the country depends upon rigid measures towards all who are aiding to overthrow both. We therefore advise all who have been led astray by misrepresentation and lies to unite with the military authorities to put down this rebellion.

Afternoon Dispatches.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Gallant Fight at Booneville—Affairs at Lexington—From the Kansas Border.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 17.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following account of the engagement with the rebels at Booneville on the 13th, taken from Capt. Eppstein's official report:

The Captain says, after the fight had lasted about an hour, the secessionists, whom he had taken as hostages, became so restless that they begged him to allow one of their number to go with a flag of truce and ask an armistice. This hostage came back soon afterwards.

While I let the men cease firing, a flag of truce came in with the request to know my conditions. I demanded that they should withdraw the secession forces two miles from the city, not to molest any of our families and other Union people—to leave the arms of the killed and wounded on the ground where they fell; while I promised to let the prisoners free whom I had taken, with the exception of preacher Pointer, who, I informed them, I would shoot in case they should not honorably keep their promise for seven days.

They left town according to this agreement.

Thus the gallant fellow with only one hundred and fifty men, actually dictated his own terms to fully four times his number.

The enemy fought well for a little while, but out of the whole 600 only six could be found to storm the works. Their leaders bravely led the way, but they absolutely refused to follow. Of these, six our men killed four, their two leaders, Col. Brown and his son, Capt. Brown, falling so near the entrenchments that we drew them in, and they died inside.

Besides these the enemy lost eight or ten killed and wounded.

A courier just from Booneville reports that the rebel force was retreating towards Price's command.

Besides Col. Brown and his son, they lost two other Captains. Col. Brown was armed with three eight inch revolvers, a rifle, a sword and a bowie knife. The weapons are now in the possession of Lieut. Pease.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—A special dispatch from Jefferson City says that Lexington still held out on Monday, and had been slightly reinforced. The demand of Price for a surrender on Sunday was refused. Lexington is now considered safe. Gen. Pope, with 4,000 Union troops, will be there to-day.

Two thousand Government forces arrived at Arrow Rock, but Mart. Green and Harris had left with six thousand men for the southwest.

Sixty-five secessionists are known to have been killed at Booneville on Friday.

The steamer War Eagle reached Jefferson City from Lexington with $238,000 in gold.

Warm work is expected at Lexington.

The Maryland Legislature Squashed—Arrest of Officers and Members—Great Excitement at Frederick.

FREDERICK, Sept. 17.—The House met at 11 o'clock to-day. Eleven members were present and answered to their names, and on motion, they adjourned till to-morrow noon.

SENATE.—Secretary Kilgore remained in the Senate chamber until 2 o'clock, and no Senator appearing at the roll-call, he announced the Senate adjourned till noon to-morrow.

Messrs. Kimmell, Nutte and Bradley are the only Senators here, and they decline to enter the Senate chamber until some of their colleagues arrive, who are expected to-morrow.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 18.—Immediately after the farce was gone through with yesterday afternoon, of calling the roll and adjournment, an unusual stir took place in the military companies of the community. Col. Wilson's regiment were observed passing through the city in different directions, and soon it was found that the city was walled in. No one could go out without a pass from the Provost Marshal, whose office was soon crowded with an excited throng of people who had been stopped and turned back.

In the meantime Lieut. Carmichael of the Baltimore police, was moving quietly about with his officers, accompanied by a squad of military, making arrests, commencing with the officers of the Legislature, and especially the clerks, who contended that they would keep the legislative machine going until a quorum should arrive.

The first occupant of the Guard House was the Clerk of the House, Milton T. Kidd. His assistant, Thos. H. Moore, could not be found till late in the evening, but was finally arrested.

The Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Kilgore and his assistant, Mr. Cormick, were also found with much difficulty, and taken to the same destination.

Mr. Gordon and Mr. McCubbin, of Allegany, were next taken, and others were taken into custody.

The prisoners will be taken into custody.

The Legislature is of course completely broken up, and the rebel schemes frustrated.

The aim of the officers was to arrest all the members who voted for Mr. Wallace's famous report, about 30,000 copies of which were yesterday seized as treasonable documents.

During the afternoon the Union members of the House and Senate met in caucus and resolved that the action of the Senators present, in not assembling, having virtually brought the Legislature to an end, they would return to their homes, and not again attempt to re-assemble.

Mr. Long, in the meantime, was delegated to prepare a brief statement, to be signed and published by the members present.

The arrest of the Clerks will prevent them from calling the roll, and so the Legislature is at an end.

Several of the most noisy and active secessionists in town, have also been arrested. The prisoners will remain in the guard-house all night, and be removed to Fort McHenry in the morning.

Sensation Dispatch to the New York Herald.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The *Herald's* dispatches contain the following, which is about the only fresh "sensation" of all the specials:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Everything is quiet along the lines to-day. Several rebels have been taken prisoners within a few days, and they all assert that Gen. Beauregard has promised the extreme Southern and coast troops, that, if they will not go home, he will move forward before the 20th, and have a battle. He assures them that he will take Washington without attacking our works immediately in front. This promise is made to keep the troops of the Gulf States from leaving the army. Our spies corroborate the above statement.

Another Skirmish on the Upper Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of the *American* at Sharpsburg, reports that on Friday and Saturday last a skirmish occurred near that town.

On Friday the rebels appeared in large numbers in Shepardstown and commenced firing on the Federalists on the Maryland side. Several cannon were brought out by the Federalists under Col. Anderson, who brought two of his guns to bear upon them from Dodson Hill, opposite the town, and opened with ball and grape, which soon silenced the rebel battery, and destroyed several houses.

A flag of truce was sent from the rebels, proposing a cessation of the firing. Since then all has been quiet.

Marching on Paducah.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—A special to the *Republican* says 18,000 rebels are marching on Paducah, Ky., under Johnston, who has superseded Pillow. An attack seems inevitable.

Mart. Cassel Released.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13.—Mart. Cassel, State Canal Trustee of Illinois, who had been captured by the rebels in Missouri, telegraphed from Quincy yesterday:—

"I am again in the United States and sound."

Captains Mauss and Stollbrand, from Chicago, arrived at Camp Butler last evening.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Subscriptions to the Treasury loan yesterday reached nearly $226,000.

The Arabia sailed to-day. She took no specie.

NATIONAL LOAN.—Custom House Chicago, September 17th, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 18th day of September inst., at this office, for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the act of July 17th, 1861. These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars each, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date to the order of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest being at the rate of two cents for each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience of the holder, each holder will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the notes.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during fifteen days from the day of opening the book as aforesaid. No subscription for less than fifty dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions of more than one hundred dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one-tenth at the time of subscribing and one-third of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes, as aforesaid, will be issued thereon to such subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate; but in cases where only a part of the amount subscribed is paid at the time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will be issued only for the payments made subsequently to the first, which will remain until the whole amount subscribed by such person shall be paid, when Treasury Notes will be issued for such first payment also. On payment of each deferred instalment, the subscriber will pay, in addition thereto, a sum equal to the interest accrued thereon from the 19th August to the date of payment, and on final payment like interest on the amount paid on subscription, which payments of interest will be reimbursed to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon.

The Treasury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them when they transmit the original certificates. The duplicate certificates may be retained by them for their own security.

JULIUS WHITE, United States Depository.

DEODORIZED BENZOLE—A SUBSTITUTE FOR SPIRITS TURPENTINE. FOR SALE BY LEWIS, PAGE & CO., 103 South Water Street.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
50 Bales Stark Sheeting, ... 11½c.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting, ... 11½c.
50 " Appleton do. ... 11½c.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.00 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $26.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $26.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ... 9½c.
25 " American Print Works, ... 11½c.
25 " Richmond Works, ... 9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 11 cts.
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, SHAWLS, SILKS, ALSO, THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, BEDDING AND FEATHERS. P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

FASSETT & COOK'S PHOTOGRAPHS, No. 122 & 124 Clark St.
MR. S. M. FASSETT, After an extended tour throughout the East, has just returned with all the new improvements and adornments in the PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.
The most notable and astonishing of things NEW in Photography is a Patent Camera that will make 64 Photographs at one Sitting;
And as FASSETT & COOK have purchased the right to use it in Chicago, they can and will afford the public advantages in BEAUTY and PRICE of Pictures IMPOSSIBLE to be obtained elsewhere.
FASSETT & CO. are just receiving $1,000 worth of BEAUTIFUL ALBUMS, Bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold EXTREMELY LOW.
Also, one hundred dozen Gold and Rosewood FRAMES, all of which were selected by Mr. F. with great care.
Photographs in Water Colors and India Ink. ALSO, IVORYTYPES are being produced daily in their utmost perfection and at greatly reduced prices.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co., (Formerly Decker & Seville,) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS. FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description. EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS. SONTAGS, HOODS, CAPS, SLEEVES, SKATING CAPS, MITTENS AND LEGGINGS, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvass, Chenille and Silk, Head Dresses, Woolen Hosiery, MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery. We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side. Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 4145. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WISCONSIN. HERRING'S SAFES AGAINST THE WORLD. PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Sept. 6th, 1861. MESSRS. HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Chicago. GENTS:—Our Foundry and Machine shop was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the ... August last. We were using one of your Patent Champion Safes. [illegible] Yours, respectfully, DEAN & SMITH. ☞ A complete assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes always on hand. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., DEALERS IN IRON AND STEEL, Nails and Heavy Hardware, Recently Removed to 193 & 195 South Water Street.

GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM —OF— MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS & BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark street, Chicago.

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative ... restores the natural color and beauty to hair ... [illegible] ... Orders strictly attended to.

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivaled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent 70 State street.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. ... [illegible] ... When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, Perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound ... [illegible] ... CHARLES A. SMITH ... NORMAN T. AYRES ... D. D. BAXTER ... For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent.

Music Stores.

JUST PUBLISHED.—ROOT & CADY'S Eclectic Piano Forte Instructor. This book contains all the scale and technical exercises required in any work on the Piano, selected from the best authors and composers. ... ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark St., Chicago.

BRADBURY'S GOLDEN CHAIN.

MORE NEW MUSIC, Just Published: ... A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. 87 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of FESTIVAL CHIMES, ... WESLEY MARTIN ... Price 40 C. to Retail. ... H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. ... AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

Medicines, &c.

CATARRH! CATARRH! SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!! WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ... Catarrh in the Nose. ... Price $2.00 ... Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box 4... Chicago, Ill.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS. It is the finest and best SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. ... EDWARD FOSTER ... WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. A DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. ... A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778,) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons ... Consultations and Examinations FREE OF CHARGE. ...

WHOLESALE
...RY GOODS,
...P. PALMER,
...114, 116 Lake Street.
...DOMESTICS,
...efore the late advance, and will be sold ... to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
...ales Stark Sheeting, ... 11½c.
" Lawrence Sheeting, ... 11½c.
" Appleton do. ... 11½c.
...ark Mill Bags, $27.00 per hundred.
...ewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
...ohees Bags, $26.00 do.
...anchester Bags, $24.50 do.
...ark Bags, $26.50 do.
...ases Merrimac Prints, ... 9½c.
" American Print Works, ... 8½c.
" Richmond Works, ... 9c.
" Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
" Cotton Flannels,
" Denims,
...ales Stripe and Tick,
" Batts,
...ases American De Laines, 17 to 18 cts.
...OSIERY,
NOTIONS,
...AWLS, SILKS,
ALSO,
...E ABOVE AT RETAIL.
...s, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,
...DING AND FEATHERS.
P. PALMER,
...14 and 116 Lake Street.

...SETT & COOK'S
...HOTOGRAPHS,
...122 & 124 Clark St.
...MR. S. M. FASSETT,
...extended tour throughout the East, has just returned with all the new improvements and adornments in the
...OTOGRAPHIC ART.
...t notable and astonishing of things NEW in ...hy is a Patent Camera that will make
...hotographs at one Sitting;
...FASSETT & COOK have purchased the ...e it in Chicago, they can and will afford ...e advantages in BEAUTY and PRICE of ...IMPOSSIBLE to be obtained elsewhere.
...TT & CO. are just receiving $1,000 worth of
BEAUTIFUL ALBUMS,
...t the lowest cash prices, and will be sold
EXTREMELY LOW.
... dozen Gold and Rosewood ... of which were selected by Mr. F. with ...
...aphs in Water Colors and India Ink.
ALSO,
...VORYTYPES
...produced daily in their utmost perfection ...reatly reduced prices.

MILWAUKEE
...LL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
...LIANCE WORKS
OF
...dward P. Allis & Co.,
(Formerly Decker & Seville)
...290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
...RENCH BURR MILL STONES,
...h Anker Bolting Cloths,
...D MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
...Gearing, Shafting and
...ndry Work of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

...AND KNIT WORSTED GOODS
...NTAGS, HOODS,
...APS, SLEEVES,
SKATING CAPS,
...NS AND LEGGINGS,
...hyr Worsteds,
...s, Chenille and Silk,
...ead Dresses,
Woolen Hosiery,
...S' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS,
...adies' and Childrens' Hosiery.
... a very large assortment of the above ... prices are low to suit the times ... buyers will do well to look at our ... and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street.

...HICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
... Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
...d Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
...LINSEED OIL,
... Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
...S AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
... the trade solicited. Highest market ... for Flax Seed. P. O. Box ...
... W. BLATCHFORD.

...NOTHER FIRE IN ...
...RING'S SAFES
...AINST THE WORLD.
PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Sept. 6th, 1861.
[illegible]
...DEAN & SMITH.

...ALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
DEALERS IN
...N AND STEEL,
...ails and Heavy Hardware,
Recently Removed to
...3 & 195 South Water Stre...

...REAT WESTERN EMPORIUM
—OF—
...SICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
...UMS & BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
... South Clark street, Chicago.

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that completely restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become gray, with only a few applications without dyeing or coloring the skin. It prevents the hair falling, cleans the hair, and cures all eruptions or ... of the scalp.
... one of the publishers of the Chicago City ..., in his Merchant's Monthly Circular, says: ... "I have used Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative and believe it to be the best article ever introduced in the West or anywhere else. It softens ... the hair, restores it to its former color and ... and much improves personal appearance." ... Price $1 per bottle. Western Depot, IVES' DRUG ST... No 126 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders strictly attended to. Address L. J. IVES, Chicago.

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.
Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent 20 State street.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. ... testimonials from persons well known, who freely testify to its behalf.
"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw.
CHARLES A. SMITH,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.
"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, being confined to my bed several weeks last ..., I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."
NORMAN T. AYRES, 3 Franklin st., Boston.
"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia ... months, and been driven by excruciating ... to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have ... but one bottle, and am entirely well.
D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.
For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. B. LANDON, Agent. ... supplied.

Music Stores.

JUST PUBLISHED.—
ROOT & CADY'S
Eclectic Piano Forte Instructor.
This book contains all the scale and technical exercises required in any work on the Piano, selected from the best authors and composers. But the new and ... feature of this book consists in indicating after ... the various pieces of standard music which ... the same principle are in the same key and the ... degree of difficulty as the preceding exercises, ... keeping out a pupil by the practice of dry ... nor frittering away his time on irrelevant ... pieces, but while blending study and ... it carries the pupil forward upon a rigid ... course of instruction.
Price $1.00, with the usual discount in quantities. Teachers and the Trade will do well to examine ... before purchasing elsewhere.

BRADBURY'S GOLDEN CHAIN,
... best Singing Book for Sabbath Schools ever used ... copies. 35c each; by the dozen, $3.50; by the ... All the new Music Books of the season at
ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark St., Chicago.

MORE NEW MUSIC,
Just Published:
... Fremont's Volunteer Polka ... cents.
... McClellan's March, and our Country's ... cents.
... A Ballad by Doane ... cents.
... the Coming. By Doane ... cents.
... Volunteers' Quick-Step. By Hemstead ... cents.
... Cause we Fight. A Song of the ...
... Second Wisconsin Volunteers ... cents.
... Union Schottisch ... cents.
... Volunteers Quick-Step March. By ... cents.
... Lady Good Bye. By Toby ... cents.
... Polka ... cents.
... of all of the above will be sent by mail to any ... on receipt of marked price, by addressing ... publisher.
A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
No. 4 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School,
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
... American Composer, WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 20th of September next.
Price 40 C to Retail.
... discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders ... the publishers. H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
JULIUS BAUER.

Medicines, &c.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
CATARRH!
SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician ... that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a
Catarrh in the Nose,
... next step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes ... the lungs.
... easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and ... the first we prevent the latter. Persons ... understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
Symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear ... first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, ... that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin ... afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. ... disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are ... and heavy, and are either got rid of by ... the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and ... hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen ... from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they ... in different cases.
... the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, ... these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy one month, no benefit is received the amount paid will be returned.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for ... month, with full and clear directions.
Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.
Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
P. O. Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND WIGWAM TONIC.
USE THE
OLD SACHEM BITTERS
It is the finest and best
SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.
IT IS AN UNEQUALED
Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.
IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.
TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.
For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Dealer, ... South Water street, Chicago.
WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor,
New Haven, Conn.
Principal Depot, ... Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
A DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
[illegible]
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
[illegible]

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCARTY & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, ... certainly the true condition and locality ... by a simple and scientific method without ... Diseases of the Throat and ... Bronchitis, Neuralgia, scrofula, ... cured in the shortest possible time.
FEMALE DISEASES, &c.
... Irregularities, Falling of the ... Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., ... cured, without poisonous drugs, ... medicines of any kind. Have ... difference what your troubles ... are cordially invited to call ...
Consultations and Examinations
FREE OF CHARGE.
... strictly confidential. Office in ... corner of State and Randolph ... from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. ... M. D. Chicago Ill. Letters ... enclosing a stamp, will receive ... two stamps we will send a ...

Money to Loan.

TO GRAIN AND FLOUR SHIPPERS.—We make
CASH ADVANCES
On shipments to New York.
B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 199 South Water street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Papers for sale always. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.
LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. L. LEE, 93 Clark street,
Post Office Drawer 6157.

Banking and Exchange

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets ....Chicago, Ill.
Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin,
MUSCATINE, IOWA.
Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.
REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; N. Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis.
T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,
33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake,
Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.
WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
DISCREDITED
Illinois and Wisconsin Money.
Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.
We do business on a Specie Basis.
EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.
COLLECTIONS MADE.
E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS
33 Clark st., co... Lake street.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO
Incorporated.........February, 1857.
Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.
From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
No. 52 Clark Street. Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking law of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.
Dated this 2d day of May A. D. 1861.
GEO. SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Educational.

COTTAGE GROVE
FEMALE SEMINARY.
The Principal of this School informs her friends that the building heretofore occupied by her has been removed to a more desirable location, on Indiana Avenue, just south of Ellis Place, and is being prepared for the accommodation of boarders. It is intended that the opportunities of instruction in this Seminary shall not be inferior to those of any similar institution in the city, while the terms are made as low as possible.
Boarding pupils will be received for one hundred and fifty dollars per year, including tuition in English studies; Music and the Languages being extra.
The school year for 1861-2 will open on the
Sixteenth of September Next.
Applications for board should be made immediately. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing the undersigned, care of Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., of the Christian Times.
MISS H. L. HOOD, Principal.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The seventh year of the Misses Lane & Baker's School for young ladies, will commence on Monday, Sept. 16th, 1861, at their rooms, No. 218 Wabash Avenue.

F. G. BERTEAU'S
English, French, Boarding and Day School
For Young Ladies Nos. 109-112 Cass st., corner of Erie. The next term will begin on the 9th of September. For particulars, see prospectus, which may be obtained at the institution.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 Wabash avenue.
Z. GROVER, Principal.
The next term of this school, for young Ladies, will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the Principal, or by calling at the Seminary.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States ... Students dress in uniform. TERMS:—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership formed February 1st, 1860, between the undersigned, D. B. Cooke and E. B. Myers, doing business under the firm name of D. B. Cooke & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent; the said D. B. Cooke having sold and assigned all his interest in said firm to E. B. Myers, who will settle all the business of said firm.
Chicago, Aug. 21st, 1861.
D. B. COOKE,
E. B. MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, under the firm name of Morse & Yarwood.
ALBERT MORSE,
M. S. YARWOOD.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of
DENSMORE & RICE,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by BYRON RICE, who will continue the Commission Business at the same place, and respectfully solicits a continuance of consignments and orders to the late firm.
E. W. DENSMORE,
BYRON RICE.
Chicago, August 19th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, upstairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.
Chicago, August 1st 1861.
J. M. STINE,
MAX KRAMER.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the
WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS
At the old stand,
No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,
And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

FISHING TACKLE.—
Fish Hooks,
Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c.
REED POLES—15,000 sheep jointed Poles, &c., at 129 Lake street.
BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages,
CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS CRADLES, &C.
Wholesale and Retail, at 129 Lake street.
BARNUM BROS.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

THE BALTIMORE ARREST.

Correspondence between Gen. Dix and Mayor Brown.

[From the Baltimore American, 14th.]

Considerable excitement prevailed in this city this morning at an early hour in consequence of the arrest by the Federal officers of George William Brown, Esq., Mayor of Baltimore, a number of members of the House of Delegates, and other prominent citizens, and their imprisonment in Fort McHenry. Crowds of persons assembled at the corner of the streets and in front of the newspaper offices, and discussed the matter with considerable earnestness and warmth of feeling.

The Acting Police Marshal has declined giving the reporters of the press any information concerning the affair, and consequently it is difficult to speak accurately of all the persons arrested.

The arrests were made by the military police of the city, who acted under orders issued by the Department of State at Washington, and they were so quietly effected about midnight that but few persons were aware of the proceedings. In the case of the Mayor, a small party first proceeded to his city residence, North Calvert street, hoping to find him there, but learning that he was at his country seat near the Relay House, they drove there, and he was soon on his way to Fort McHenry.

About twelve o'clock a detachment of thirteen policemen with a carriage proceeded to the residence of Hon. Henry May, Charles street avenue, and took that gentleman into custody. Mr. May at the time of his arrest was in bed, and after a few parting words to his wife, quickly dressed, and left with a small package of clothing. He merely inquired for the authority of the parties who came to arrest him, and then occupied a seat in the carriage.

As far as could be learned, there were no specifications or charges made by the parties who arrested the prisoners, with the exception of Mr. May. One of the men present stated that they were acting under the authority of the Provost Marshal of Washington city. All were quickly driven to Fort McHenry, but their ultimate destination is unknown.

THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH MAYOR BROWN

We published a few days since a letter from Gen. Dix to Mayor Brown, forbidding the further payment and organization of the old police, as a body calculated to bring the authorities of the Government into disrespect. Mayor Brown, in his reply, said:

"There is an arrearage of pay of two weeks due to the force, and the men have, by the law and rules of the Board, been prevented from engaging in any other business or occupation. Most of them have families who are entirely dependent for support on the pay received. I do not understand your order as meaning to prohibit the payment of this arrearage, and shall therefore proceed to make it unless prevented by your further order."

We have received from the Mayor this morning the following copies of correspondence growing out of this "payment of arrearages," the tone of the Mayor's reply probably leading to his arrest:

"HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 9, 1861.
"*Hon. George William Brown, Mayor of the City of Baltimore*:

"SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant was duly received. I cannot, without acquiescing in the violation of a principle, assent to the payment of an arrearage to the members of the old city police, as suggested in the closing paragraph of your letter. It was the intention of my letter to prohibit any payment to them subsequently to the day on which it was written.

"You will please, therefore, to consider this as the 'further order' referred to by you.

"I am, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN A. DIX,
"Major-General Commanding."

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BALTIMORE, Sept. 11, 1861.
"*Major General John A. Dix, Baltimore*:

"SIR: I did not come to town yesterday until the afternoon, and then ascertained that my letters had been sent out to my country residence, where, on my return last evening, I found yours of the 9th, in reply to mine of the 5th instant, awaiting me.

"It had been left at the Mayor's office yesterday morning.

"Before leaving the Mayor's office, about 3 P. M., on the 9th inst., and not having received any reply from you, I had signed a check for the payment of arrears due the police, and the money was on the same day drawn out of bank and handed over to the proper officers and nearly the entire amount was by them paid to the police force before the receipt of your letter.

"The suggestion in your letter as to the 'violation of a principle,' requires me to add, that I recognize in the action of the Government of the United States, in the matter in question, nothing but the assertion of superior force. Out of regard to the great interests committed to my charge as chief magistrate of the city, I have yielded to that force, and do not feel it necessary to enter into any discussion of the principles upon which the Government sees fit to exercise it.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

The Prussian Prince Salm-Salm.

This distinguished Prussian officer, the tender of whose services, backed by the strong recommendation of the Prussian Government, has been accepted at Washington, and who is assigned to the command of Young's Kentucky cavalry—is thus described by the New York *Herald*:

The family to which the Prince belongs is probably one of the oldest in Prussia, dating back as far as 1475. It is described as a Catholic family, belonging to the upper house of Salm, whose palace or castle is at Anholt, near Bocholt. The subject of our sketch, Prince Felix Constantine Alexander Jean Nepomucene, is the third and youngest son of Prince Florentine, and second Prince of the present family. His eldest brother, the hereditary Prince, is Alfred Constantine Alexandre, born December 26, 1814; the second eldest is Prince Emile Maximilian George Joseph, born April 16, 1820.

Prince Felix (our present visitor) first saw light on the 25th of December, 1828, and is consequently thirty-three years of age. As it is usual in Germany with baronets or princely families for one or more of the sons to become soldiers, Prince Felix Salm, when of proper age, entered the army, and in 1847 we find him a Lieutenant in the Prussian Garde de Cuirrassiers, in 1852 Lieutenant in the Prussian Eleventh regiment of Hussars, and in 1855 Lieutenant in the Ninth Prussian Prussian Hussars. In 1856 he withdrew from the Prussian service, and entered the Austrian army, as Lieutenant in the First regiment Chians. In 1858 he withdrew from the service, and in 1860 he appears on the retired list as Premier Lieutenant in the Austrian army. Having in his military capacity participated in the battles fought during the European revolutions, he has seen considerable active service, and with his ten or twelve years' experience, will prove a great auxiliary to the federal army.

Cotton.

Colonel Forney writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Advices by the last steamer, just received here, prove conclusively that the English government are determined to open cotton fields wherever the cultivation of that staple is at all practicable. They have, at last, made up their minds to the fact that this war is to go on until the rebellion is conquered—that no peace will be tolerated except upon the basis of surrender and submission to the constitution and the laws; and that, therefore, the blockade will be made more efficient than any that has ever been known. This may be called the end of the cotton monopoly in the Southern and slaveholding States. My informant, an American gentleman, now resident in Paris, of high distinction, assures me that, in five years, the end of the cotton monopoly in the southern States will have been reached."

Romance of the Camp.

[From the Harrisburg Union of Sept. 11.]

On Monday afternoon two gentleman—solid looking farmers—arrived in Camp Curtin, who sought an interview with the officer of the day, and informed him that they were in search of a girl who had strayed away. The officer thought a military camp a queer place to hunt for stray girls, especially as it reflected on the virtue and dignity of the men-at-arms; nevertheless the gentlemen were at liberty to make search. As the old song says, "they hunted her high and they hunted her low," but they did *not* hunt her "when a year passed away;" for lo! in less than an hour she was found on guard doing duty as a sentinel, in the uniform of Captain Kuhn's company of Sumner Rifles, of Carlisle. We do not know what name she enlisted under to protect the honor of her country's flag, but her real name is Sophia Cryder, and her residence only about a mile from this city. She had been in Capt. Kuhn's company a week. She is a plump lass of only sixteen years of age.

This is the first case of the kind that has been brought to light, but we are informed that the most reckless dare-devil attached to the Seventh Regiment of the three month's volunteers was a woman—*the mother of four children*.

HOW TELEGRAPHERS SPEND THEIR SUNDAYS.—Yesterday a week ago, the telegraph lines from Washington to Indianapolis and St. Louis west, and to Louisville and Nashville south, were united in one continuous circuit. Conversations sprung up between the different operators, during which the following exchange of questions and answers was made between Washington and Nashville—Nashville, however, thinking he was talking to Louisville:

Washington asked—How is Jeff Davis? Is he well of the "shakes" yet?

Nashville replied—Jeff is getting along finely. How are Granny Scott and Betsey McClellan?

Washington made answer—Scott and McClellan want you to send Jeff to Washington. They will shake the shakes out of him.

Nashville then asked—Have you heard any "distant firing *over the Potomac to day*?"

Washington "dried up" after that inquiry.—*Indianapolis Journal, 16th.*

HEAVY CONTRACT FOR THE BUILDING OF WESTERN GUN BOATS.—We were shown a letter yesterday, received by Col. T. C. Eads, from his son, Jas. B. Eads, Esq., who has the contract for building seven gun boats for the United States Government. They are to be completed by the 10th day of October, under a heavy forfeiture—sixty-three days after the contract was signed. The sum to be paid for them by Government is $670,000, but already over $40,000 of extra work has been ordered on them. Four of these boats have been built at Carondelet, Mo., and the other three at Mound City, Ill., all to be completed at St. Louis. We presume this is the heaviest contract that has been undertaken by any one man, to be finished in the same length of time, during the war.—*Davenport Gazette, 12th.*

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.—The Lewiston *Journal* has returns from 76 Representative Districts, which have elected 60 Republicans, 15 Union Democrats, and 1 Dana Democrat. The Legislature, therefore, will be nearly unanimous in the support of the Administration in the prosecution of the war to crush rebellion.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The Anglo-French Relations—Significant Articles in the Semi-Official Press on the Alliance of France—Prince Napoleon's Visit to America—No more Letters from Him to be Published.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
PARIS, Aug. 30, 1861.

An important piece of information has been communicated to me by those whom I have ever found correct in their statements.

It seems that England shows a wholesome disinclination to act in concert with France as regards recognizing the rebel States. So great is the repugnance evinced by the Cabinet of St. James that the Emperor is, I am informed, annoyed beyond measure, and instructions have been given to the semi-official press to foreshadow in their articles the possibility of a rupture of the Anglo French Alliance.

In support of these assertions of my informants may be taken the fact that, surely enough, just such a series of articles are now being published by the journals in question. The *Opinion Nationale*, which is acting as advanced scout of the government in the Roman question, has begun the anti-English campaign by a long leader, entitled "Les Alliances de la France"—The Alliances of France—wherein it is stated that the *entente cordiale between France and England exists only in name*, and that France now stands alone among the great Powers of Europe. "Russia no longer seeks our alliance," says the *Opinion Nationale*; "she knows that we cannot encourage her treatment of the Poles. Austria we cannot be allies with as long as we prevent her from overrunning Italy; while Prussia is so unstable and wavering that we never know where to find her."

The alliance with the small Powers is all that is left to France, asserts the *Opinion Nationale*, while all the other government organs take up the cry, and, besides, comment in the most significant manner upon the increased armaments of France, the mighty preparations going on in all the government arsenals, and the increased activity in preparing the coast defences.

Last evening the same journals published an extract from the *Moniteur*, (official organ,) a letter addressed by the Minister of Marine to the Emperor, calling his Majesty's attention to the fact that there were not enough officers in the navy, and asking permission to largely increase the number. Of course this was granted.

To-night the semi-official journals announce, with a glow of satisfaction, that, giving way to the representations of the great Powers, England has withdrawn her fleet from the bay of Naples.

The *Patrie* publishes a bitter article against the assertions of certain parties in England that France had too great a fleet; and, in fact, any one cognizant with the government of the press here must observe that the *mot d'ordre* has been given out to be inimical to England and to make a parade of warlike preparation. England has always shown so great a sensitiveness upon this subject that it is hoped, I suppose, that she will once more get scared and act in concert with France.

I am told that the reports made by Prince Napoleon on his return will determine whether France shall not alone recognize the South. As I have always asserted, the visit of the Prince is a momentous one. It is also said that the *Opinion Nationale* will publish no more letters from the Prince upon American matters. Annoyance was felt here at the leaking out of the authorship of the letter I sent you last week, giving the result of the Prince's investigations during his stay in New York, and Monsieur Gueroult has been *invited* to publish no more American letters from Prince Napoleon. I should state that M. Gueroult is the chief editor of the *Opinion Nationale*.

Much stress is laid upon the insufficiency of the blockade of the Southern ports by the French journals, while, from the commencement of the rebellion, the government writers continue to make daily flings at the incapacity of the Northern Administration, and sneer at your military operations. The French public is being gradually but surely prepared for any unfriendly action against the Union, and even at present, persons who six months ago were in favor of the North are quite changed in their ideas. Whenever she chooses to recognize the rebel States, France will meet with the sympathy of more than two-thirds of her subjects.

Is not this due in a great measure to the supineness of President Lincoln's Cabinet? What else can be expected but insult and sarcasm, when we hear each mail of the inefficiency of blockades, the sailing out of privateers by tens and twenties, the seizure of numberless prizes by them, and wilful refusal of the proper officers to guard against such proceedings?

Is the United States Government in earnest, or is it incapable? is asked constantly here; and what answer can Americans here give to such inquiries? Why, in the name of Heaven, should the North, with its enormous surplus of population, never be able to bring equal numbers to bear in the encounters that take place with the rebels? Why should General Lyon have but 5 000 or 6,000 against 23,000?

We cannot understand such mismanagement here, and Americans abroad can but doubt the honesty of purpose, or at least the capability of persons, whose duty it is to attend to these matters.

The country has a right to call to account public servants who fail in their duty, and Heaven knows but few seem as yet to have even begun to comprehend the nature of their responsible positions, let alone fulfilling them.

This must end or the country will be ruined. As it is, we have become the jest and sneer of every penny-a-liner of the European press, and, it must be owned, deservedly so. Let us hope that the lately appointed Generals will form our troops somewhat into shape, and that our Secretary of the Navy will see that we have some means of ridding the seas of the piratical craft of the South.

ARREST FOR MURDER—SINGULAR DEVELOPMENTS.—Some weeks since we noted the supposed suicide of a young man named Stout, near Woodville. There were some suspicions at the time that Stout came to his death by other hands than his own, and recent developments have changed those suspicions to facts. Last week a young girl by the name of Alexander, a daughter of John Alexander, in whose stable Stout was found hanging, made some statements which led to the arrest of her father, and his committal to jail, to await trial for the murder of Stout. On the examination, she testified that her father and a German whom she did not know, who has not yet been identified, wanted Stout to go with them across Macoupin Creek into Jersey county, to aid in the murder of a man named Bridges, against whom they had some grudge, and that upon his refusal to do so the two attacked him, and having throttled him, the German poured something on a handkerchief, (chloroform,) and held his face till he was senseless, when they took him into the stable and hung him with the bridle in the position the body was subsequently found. The girl having witnessed the affair, they threatened her life if ever she said a word about it, and from fear she kept still until she came to live with Mr. Jno. G. Williams, near Carrollton, to whom she first told the story. The date of the murder was about the 15th ult.—*Carrollton (Ill.) Press.*

GEN. HURLBUT.—This hero was in town on Friday evening, on exhibition at the saloon of the Quincy House. *He* reports, we understand, that there is no proof against him, and that he expects to return to "duty" soon. His theory of "duty" we presume is best understood by his works.

From here the General left for his home, on Saturday morning, on a furlough of thirty days, which will be indefinitely extended, we presume, unless his valuable services are desperately needed. We trust the exigencies of the nation will not again require him to sacrifice the sweets of domestic felicity for the horrors and dangers of the tented field.—*Quincy Whig, 16th.*

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Is it not time that Western Virginia became self-protecting? Cannot the twelve Union men to one secessionist protect themselves? So far, then, Unionism has been a tax upon the efficiency of our army, requiring its division into such squads for the protection of railroads as to place it at the mercy of small attacking forces. With twenty five or thirty thousand troops in that loyal section of Virginia, it seems impossible to mass enough to meet five or ten thousand rebels. This is all wrong, and our people are getting wearied of it.

Pope's plan in Northern Missouri must be adopted, and *loyalty* be made to mean more than lip service. Ohio and Indiana must not be drained for the benefit of Western Virginia. We want our troops for a trip to New Orleans in October. Our communication with the Gulf must be soon opened, or the people will know the reason why. Will President Lincoln be able to respond?—*Cincinnati Commercial, 16th inst.*

CLEAN THEM OUT.—A meeting was held on Saturday evening last, in the Liberty School House, Blandinville township, for the purpose of taking some measures to organize a militia company in that vicinity. A few individuals who call themselves Democrats, amused themselves in pelting the school house with brick bats, and cheering for Jeff. Davis. They then unhitched the horse of the writer of this paragraph, who had been invited to speak at the meeting, and disarranged the harness, undoubtedly with murderous intent, but timely discovery prevented any damage.—*Macomb (Ill.) Journal.*

HON. WM. P. DOLE.—This gentleman has been visiting a number of the Kansas Indian tribes. Judging from the impression he has made upon those whom he has met, we think that Commissioner Dole is the right man in the right place. Honesty, firmness and diligence are leading traits in his character. He has made a favorable impression upon our people, and they will always greet him with that cordiality and respect which is due to the faithful public servant.—*Leavenworth Times.*

MILLS STARTED UP.—The great cotton mill at Sprague, Connecticut, the largest one in New England, started on Monday. It belongs to Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island. This mill was known as the Baltic Mill, until the town of Sprague, in which it is situated, was incorporated by the last Connecticut Legislature. The Nashua Company and Jackson Mills in Nashua, New Hampshire, also "started up" on Monday.

IN SEARCH OF THE SUMTER.—Capt. Mitchell, of barque Franklin, at this port from Trinidad, Cuba, reports spoke Aug. 20, 20 miles S. E. of the Isle of Pines, U. S. steamer Powhatan, in search of the privateer Sumter. Gave her information of a barque being sent into Cienfuegos by the Sumter, in which direction she immediately proceeded. The Powhatan was sailing under Spanish colors when we first saw her, but afterward set the American flag.—*Boston Journal.*

LOYAL SOUTHERN OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.—There are now in the United States navy nine captains, fourteen commanders and thirty-seven lieutenants from the seceded States. They are loyal to the core. Eleven captains, thirty commanders, and eighty-one lieutenants have gone over to the traitors since the rebellion began.

☞ Ex-President Pierce has returned to Concord, N. H. The New Hampshire *Patriot* says he brings no intelligence of the death of Jeff. Davis. He ought to know.

Wholesale Houses.

THE LARGEST
Wholesale and Retail
DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
WEST OF NEW YORK,
IS THAT OF
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 168 Lake Street, Chicago,
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
They have now in store a Superb Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of every description, which they offer for CASH, at either Wholesale or Retail, at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
The Latest Paris Novelties in
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
CLOAKS,
LACES, and
EMBROIDERIES,
Now in stock and being received daily from Importers, Manufacturers and the Forced Auction Sales of New York and Boston.
Buying and selling exclusively for CASH, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers, either Wholesale or Retail, not to be equalled in this market.
Brown Sheeting,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Striped Shirtings,
Bed Ticks,
Batts and Prints by the Bale or Case,
AT LOW PRICES,
FOR NET CASH ONLY.
☞ Do not buy elsewhere until you see our stock.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street.

BOWEN BRO'S,
72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,
ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
MAKING THEIR STOCK
UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS.
Buyers are invited to Examine.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

REMOVAL.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store,
Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,
corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED
STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES
in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close
CASH BUYERS
We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash.
1861 --- FALL TRADE --- 1861
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83
ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
To which they call the attention of the Trade.
FIELD BENEDICT & CO.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.,
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of
Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words,
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62........LAKE STREET........62
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
8,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
Corner of State and Lake streets.

16 & 18.....LAKE STREET.....16 & 18
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of
GROCERIES,
Fish, Wooden Ware,
DRIED FRUITS, &c. &c.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.
1861.........A Card.........1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.
... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. ...
Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered on liberal and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.
☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30...........LAKE STREET...........30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of Custom Made ... Kip and Grain Water Proof Boots, together with all lines of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
... best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbers' Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes to all the trade.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.—The undersigned have taken the store at
No. 37 Lake Street,
Where they will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Eastern Shoes at manufacturers' prices for CASH.
G. W. LEE & CO.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.
Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
64---Lake Street---64
CORNER OF STATE,
(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)
CHICAGO, ILL.
H. L. SATTERLEE. H. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
Eastern Jobbing Prices.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

78. CASH PRICES. 78.
Wholesale and Retail.
We are just opening a full line of Misses' and Ladies'
SKIRTS,
Which will be sold at very close prices for
NET CASH.
Also, a complete Stock of
GERMAN WORSTEDS,
Worsted Goods, Dress Braids, Dress Trimmings, including a large line of
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
A large Stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Under Garments, EMBROIDERIES (which are closing out), Crochet and Silk Braids, Pins, Threads, Needles, Cords, Bindings.
HAIR NETS,
Crochet Cotton, Chenilles, Sewing Silks, Buttons, Button Moulds, &c., including a full line of Small Wares.
Good Goods and Low Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ADDISON GRAVES.
78 LAKE STREET.

NEW CASH STORE.
MARTIN BROS.,
No. 82 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,
(Tremont Block.)
We have just opened a
Large and Complete Stock of
CLOTHING,
Which we will sell
AT LOWER PRICES
Than ever offered in this market
TO WHOLESALE DEALERS
We can offer
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,
As we purchase a great portion of our Goods
FOR CASH,
AND
MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.
MARTIN & BROS.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND
METAL WAREHOUSE.
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake Street, Chicago.
Having received our Spring Stock, we offer
At the very lowest market rates,
4,500 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
2,500 Bdls Sheet Iron, No. 16 to No. 30.
20,000 Lbs. Copper Bottoms,
...00 Lbs. Brazier's Copper
... Bdls Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 28.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
7,500 Bdls Bale Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9,
4,250 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.
A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Business Cards.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 75 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
J. S. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

HENRY WIGGERS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in
GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE
Oval and Ornamental
Picture Frame Warehouse,
153 RANDOLPH STREET,
Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.
Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st, and 51 and 53 LaSalle st.
French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND
CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER
2000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla do.
200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,200 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Cash paid for Rags.

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—
The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of
PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS
In Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter, nor exceeding former prices of Erie and Briar Hill Coals, have conjointly rented the yard formerly occupied by Jonah S. Newhouse,
Corner of Madison and Market Streets,
Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE
MINING PRICES,
FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.
We mine and have sold to dealers all the Hard Coals that have been brought to Chicago for ten years; and having made permanent arrangements for five years, can insure a constant supply at lower rates than ever Hard Coals have been sold in this market.
... CASH WILL BE THE MOTTO, the reduction in price must ... No order will be filled ... system will be rigidly adhered to under all circumstances.
For Wilkesbarre and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coals, can offer great inducements to railroads and other consumers. For prices, or other particulars, address
ROBERT LAW,
Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago, Ill.

Lake Transportation.

THE
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1861.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
Numbering twenty nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers, now offer to the merchants and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enable it to offer to merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.
W. T. Co. Steamers. B. C. & L. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE, WENONA,
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Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.
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1861. 1861.
THE
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Will during the present season, run their line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS
Regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,
FORMING
A DAILY LINE,
For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and
TRI-WEEKLY LINE,
To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.
Connecting with the railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other interior points.
At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.
And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York ... through freights subject to but one transhipment.
☞ Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railway to the South and West.
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1861.
TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.
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Daily from Chicago to Sarnia.
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From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.
The first-class Screw Steamers
"ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton,
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Run in this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING
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☞ Prompt despatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States.
Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line.
As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.
Good accommodations for first and second-class passengers, and passengers ticketed to all the East.
For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, Lake ... street, or to
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Ten Days
TO SAN FRANCISCO.
LETTERS will be received at the office of the
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Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every
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Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays.
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The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st.
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TRANSPORTATION LINE
FROM
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In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.
J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to
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During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to
Transport any Amount of Freight
THAT MAY OFFER,
From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons
All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination.
Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY
Our first trains will start about the
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Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents.
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GEORGE F. FOSTER,
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Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices
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P. KANE & SONS have opened ... at No. ... Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. ... Milwaukee House, ... think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

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Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE
SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE,
PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860.
"The greatest invention of the age."—Cincinnati Commercial.
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"Deserving the highest praise in both construction and design."—Scientific American.
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"We give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen, believing it opens a mine of wealth ..."—St. Louis Republican.
The undersigned are the Inventors and Patentees and still own the right to the following territory, to-wit:—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Maine, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Vermont, Alabama, Oregon, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island. We are now prepared to sell State, County and Town Rights.
We build a splendid new style machine, capable of making a stave from one to six feet long, and of any desired size, ... the machine, in ... and is WARRANTED to make a PERFECT TIGHT Barrel Stave.
The following persons have the machines in operation, and to them we would respectfully refer the public:—Hayward & DeWolf, Michigan City, Indiana; ... Ford & Co., Ashley, Ill.; ... Nashville, Indiana; ... Templeton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Caswell & Davidson, Parkersburg, Virginia; A. Thornton & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
We will take real estate or good personal property in exchange for machines and rights.
Persons wishing to make money in regard to said territory will please address HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3643, Chicago, Illinois.

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Fresco and Decorative Painters,
101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.
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In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of ... Churches, Public Halls, &c. In Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and ... our charges ... to your satisfaction.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [illegible] STEVENS & ...

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. October Term, A. D. 1861. William Cooper vs. ... Bassett and D. Hobart Hills.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said ... that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the ... day of ..., A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said William Cooper and against the estate of the said ... Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, for the sum of Two Hundred and ... Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said ..., shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of October next, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said William H. Cooper, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. October Term, A. D. 1861. Charles Wright vs. James Wright.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said James Wright that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the third day of September, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Charles Wright and against the estate of the said James Wright, for the sum of Twenty Eight Hundred ... Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said James Wright, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said ..., and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. Henry J. Phillips vs. Anne Phillips.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Anne Phillips, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Anne Phillips, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ... day of September last, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of November next, 1861, as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Anne Phillips, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
LUMBARD & SMITH, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, which bears date ... and which was recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, on the ... day of March, A. D. 1861, in Book ... of Deeds, at page ..., whereby they made conveyance of certain parcels of land therein described, to secure the payment of certain notes ... said trust deed, which said notes were drawn by said Caulfield, to secure an indebtedness to Hoffmann & Gelpcke.
And, whereas, it was provided in said trust deed, that in case default should be made in the payment of said promissory notes or interest, or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect, then, on the application of said Hoffmann & Gelpcke, their legal representatives or assigns, it should be lawful for said trustee to sell ... the said premises, or any part thereof, ... whereas, default has been made by said Caulfield in payment of certain interest on said notes ... the ... of said notes, to sell said premises, as I am empowered by said deed to do.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that I shall, on the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1861, at ... o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, for the highest and best bidder, for cash, the said premises, and all the right, benefit and equity of redemption of said Caulfield, and Waller and wife therein, which premises are described as follows to-wit: All those certain pieces and parcels of land, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and described as follows, namely: Lots ... in Block 1; Lots ... in Block 6; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, in Block 4, all in ... subdivision of the north half of the south half of the west half of the N. E. quarter of section ..., lying in the city of Chicago.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.
Chicago, June 28 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, dated March 16th, A. D. 1861, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1861, in Book ... of Deeds, at Page ..., conveying certain lots of land therein specified, to secure the payment of a certain note ... trust deed specified; and, whereas, it was provided in said trust deed, that in case default should be made in payment of said note, ... then, on application of the legal holder ... it should be lawful for the trustee to sell ... said premises ... And, whereas, default has been made by said Henry Waller in payment ... the present legal holders of said notes have ... applied to said Scammon to advertise for sale and sell said premises according to the provisions of said deed of trust.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I, the said J. Young Scammon, will, on the Twenty ... day of September, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in Cook County, Ill., offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all and singular the premises aforesaid, with all right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of said Henry Waller and wife, which said premises are situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, described as follows, to-wit:—Lots numbered ... in Block ..., and Lot ... in Block 4; all in ... Addition to Chicago, ... lying in the City of Chicago.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.
Chicago, June 28th, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the powers of sale contained in two indentures of mortgage executed and delivered to the undersigned William D. Scott, by Sylvester Lind and Eliza Gowan Lind, his wife, bearing date on the ... day of ..., A. D. 18..., and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court and Ex-officio Recorder of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in Book ... of Mortgages, ... one of which was given to secure the payment of the sum of said Sylvester Lind for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with interest at ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New York, and the other of said Mortgages being to secure a principal sum of Five Thousand Dollars, due on the ... day of July, A. D. 1861, with interest on said sum at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, I shall, on the ... day of September, A. D. 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook and State of Illinois, ... sell at public auction, ... for the satisfaction of said indebtedness, interest and expenses of sale, the following described premises, to-wit:—The North ... feet of Wharfing Lots numbered twenty ... (2...), thirty (30), and thirty-one (31), of Bradley's survey of Wharfing Lots in the Original Town of Chicago; ... the amount ... of the principal sum secured by said mortgages and also of the last half year's interest upon said sums respectively.
WILLIAM D. SCOTT, Mortgagee.
By E. W. Willard, his Attorney in fact.
BLODGETT & WINSTON, Att'ys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note (bearing date the ... day of March, A. D. 1859, and due and payable in six years after date,) of the sum of twenty-five hundred and ninety-five dollars, ... and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the ... for the sum of ... thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars, with interest ... per cent per annum ... and secured by a certain indenture of mortgage, executed by Randolph Smith and Margaret E. Smith, ... the 5th day of March, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book ... of Mortgages, page ..., which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the undersigned.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers of sale in said mortgage contained, public notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises mentioned and described in said mortgage, viz: Part of lots seven (7) and eight (8) in block fifty-eight (58) of the original town of Chicago, beginning at a stake on the east line of said lot eight (8) at a point where the said ... feet north of the centre of said east line; thence running west parallel with the north line of said lot eight (8) to a stake thirty (30) feet west of the west line of said lot eight (8) unto lot number seven (7) in said block fifty-eight (58); thence northerly, parallel with the east line of said lot seven (7) and west line of said lot eight (8) to the north line of said lot seven (7) on the alley; thence along the north lines of said lots seven (7) and eight (8) to the north east corner of said lot eight (8); thence southerly along the east line of said lot eight to the place of beginning, all in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said R. Randolph Smith and wife, mortgagors, their heirs and assigns therein.
F. H. WINSTON, Assignee of Mortgage.
Chicago, July 25th, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. John B. Villard vs. ... Smith, Margaret E. D. Smith, Benjamin F. Bradley, James G. Dudley, James M. Bryant, Robert A. Wells, Richard H. Collins, Jeremiah T. Boyle, David L. De Golyer and Samuel De Golyer.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1861, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the fourth day of September, A. D. 1861, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due complainant under said decree, with interest and costs, and expenses of sale) to wit:—Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), five (5), six (6), and seven (7), in Block five (5); Lots three (3), five (5), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), twenty-two (22), and twenty five (25), in Block nine (9), in ... subdivision of the east half of the northeast quarter of section six (6), Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian. Also, Lot three (3), in Block ten (10); Lots three (3) and twenty-six (26), fronting on ...; Lots ... and twenty two (22), fronting on Milwaukee avenue in Block eleven (11), in ... subdivision of Blocks ten (10) and eleven (11), in McReynold's Addition to Chicago.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, August 9th, 1861.
The above sale is adjourned to MONDAY, the 23d day of September, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, Sept. 4th, 1861.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, Deceased.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of the said Robert Patterson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1861, being the 16th day thereof.
... THOMASSON, Administrator.
Chicago, June 24th, 1861.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KAMMERER, late of Chicago, deceased.—Take notice that the undersigned, executors of the ... of the aforesaid estate, will on the third Monday of October, 1861, make application to the County Court of Cook County, ... to be ... discharged from the ... bonds for the ... executrix and executor of the ... of Wm. Kammerer ...
GOTTLIEB ... ANDREW WOLTZ.
Chicago, August 20th, 1861.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—There have been eight different nations represented at Mrs. Balkan's office, ... Irish, French, German, Norwegian, Bohemian and Swedes. Some of them, ... families in want of help, ... Please call at 183 Dearborn st., opposite the Post Office, or address P. O. Box 3343.
MRS. A. L. BALKAN.

OLD ESTABLISHED
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with servants and help of every description. ... P. O. Box 3009.

ARMY BLANKS, of every description, printed to order at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

THE DIVY.

☞ See new drawings of bookkeeper resulting a situation.

CORN FOR THE MILLION.—The unusual amount of *four hundred and thirty thousand two hundred bushels* of corn was shipped yesterday; and still there is corn in Egypt.

I. C. R. R.—The Illinois Central Railroad company are about constructing at their shops *fifty* hundred additional grain cars, which is to a very good indication of the increase of their business.

CAVALRY RECRUITS.—A company of ninety men, under command of Capt. G. R. Gifford, arrived in this city yesterday, from Logansport, Ind., for Col. Brackett's cavalry regiment, now encamped at Cottage Grove.

BASKET PIC NICS.—The Second Presbyterian Church of this city, will give a basket pic nic to Lake Forest on Saturday next. Preparations are being made upon a scale which will render this the pic nic *par excellence* of the season. We shall refer to this occasion more in detail in a future issue.

REDUCTION ON FARE.—We notice that the strolling public can avail themselves of the great reduction in fare over the New York Central Railroad, either from Buffalo or Suspension Bridge. The fare, being reduced to six dollars and fifty cents, enables passengers to reach New York by first-class cars for the low price of twenty one dollars and a half upon this point.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A stabbing affray took place night before last in a saloon and concert room, kept by one Edward Solum, near the corner of Polk and Sherman streets. The affray originated in a drunken brawl between one James Morrisey and John Cramer, in which the former received two severe cuts on the head. It was in this identical saloon at the ironic scene which resulted in the death of John Crappe, in June last.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—One William Robinson was before the Police Magistrates yesterday, upon the complaint of his wife, a meek, quiet, patient little woman, charging him with beating her in a violent manner. She alleged that he came home at night intoxicated, and that she locked him in, which so enraged him, that he abused her most shamefully. She only escaped his violence by summoning the police, who heard him. The Magistrate assessed a fine of three dollars.

FOR THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT.—A few men are wanted for Col. Turchin's Nineteenth Regiment, now in Washington, to supply the places of discharged men until for military duty. Its J. Cusse is here for that purpose, and by Col. Turchin. Any information will be given by Conroy Agent Hansen, corner of State and Randolph streets, where packages to be left for the "boys" of the 19th, until Monday next, or by address to I. J. Cusse, Palatine and Barrington.

TO THE FETRIFIED STUMP MAN.—We are authorized by the Committee on Fine Arts of the National History to desire the owner of a petrified stump, on exhibition at the late Fair, to come and remove it.

The balance of the articles remaining in the Art Department have been removed to the studio of Paul Brown, at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, where the owners will find them.

PRESENTATION.—Capt. A. C. Ducat, late surveyor of the Board of Underwriters of this city, and now a captain in Col. McArthur's regiment of Chicago, arrived in the city on Thursday morning, and was presented with a gold sword, sash, &c., by the underwriters. A very appropriate speech was made by S. T. Foster, Esq., President of the Board. Capt. Ducat left this morning for his regiment in Kentucky where he will do good service as occasion may afford opportunity.

PIC NIC.—The Trinity and Ascension Church Sabbath Schools will enjoy themselves on Saturday next, September 21st, by a Pic-nic at Hasse's beautiful park near Harlem Station, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, in a charming and quiet retreat. Although somewhat late in the season, it promises to be one of the best. Tickets only thirty cents for the round trip, to be obtained at Haigh's confectionary store, 83 Clark street, and the far store of J. B. Morris & Co., 107 Randolph street. Children half price. Cars leave the Wells street depot at 9:45 A. M.

ST. PANCRACIUS CRIMINAL.—A boy named William Dalton, about fourteen years of age, whose mother lives on South Dearborn street, got the railroad crossing, yesterday stole a fifty dollar Testament made from his mother, and ran away from home. All persons are cautioned to be on the lookout for such a book in the hands of a boy of this description, and if found will confer a favor by furnishing information. The mother is a poor woman and received the note from her husband, who is in the regular army at Washington, to support her wants during the coming winter.

THRESHING MACHINE.—Among the features that attracted attention and gave some interest to the last day of the State Fair was a trial of the Threshing Machine of H. A. Pitts & Co., which we have heretofore commended highly as being the best on exhibition.

This machine threshed and cleaned perfectly and one quarter bushels of wheat in five minutes. This is decidedly the best threshing on the grounds, the other machines exhibition threshing six and one-quarter bushels in the same time.

APPOINTMENTS.—Prof. James V. Z. Blaney, late Surgeon, U. S. A., has received the appointment of Medical Purveyor for the Illinois forces. The office is located in Chicago. The numerous friends of Dr. Blaney will be gratified in understanding that this appointment ensures his remaining in the city, where his large experience cannot but prove of the highest advantage to the medical staff of the State volunteers, and those committed to their charge.

William Gamble, Esq., Secretary of the late Board of Sewerage Commissioners of this city, has received and accepted the offer of a position in Col. Farnsworth's Cavalry regiment.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.—It will be remembered that among the prominent attractions the Brighton Big Muddy, the Board announced several balloons of an indefinite size to be sent up. The weather being unpropitious the balloons did'nt go up, the ascension being reserved for a more auspicious occasion. That occasion came last night; the balloons came; and the crowd came but didn't get in, the entrance to the Court House Square being strictly watched by police-men and tightly barred with ropes. About an o'clock, four of the balloons were sent up. The first one ingloriously burned up in a second one "busted" on the top of the Tremont House; the third ditto on the roof of the Sherman House; the fourth went off at the rate of a mile a minute in a north-easterly direction. The exhibition then closed. The lighter announced that this balloon cost only $1,000, and proceeded to take up a collection, which resulted in the astonishing sum of thirteen cents. The balloons were of paper and inflated by hot air from a cotton wick saturated with camphene and fired upon the moment of ascension.

Thus ended the last lesson of the State Fair as a most significant fizzle it was too. Let us epitaph be written "it went up." While the petty the paper steamer and the aerial balloon wasted upon the desert air, let us console himself with the reflection that he is not alone in his wretchedness.

TROUBLE AMONG THE CHEROKEE.—During the past week there has been great commotion in the hoot and shoe world, occasioned by a dissatisfaction among the journeyman shoemakers with their wages. They held a meeting a few nights since, and established a scale of prices which they resolved to present to their employers and upon that scale base a refusance of their work. Among those visited was R. S. Sheridan on Dearborn street, who was called upon by one John Padget. Sheridan returned a pretty emphatic negative to the demand and expressed a resolute determination to adhere to the old prices.

Saturday, Padget, the employee, and Sheridan, the employer, "met by chance, the usual way" in a beer saloon on Dearborn street, where the latter commenced offensive operations by a shower of approbious epithets diluted to the former. Mr. S. paid little heed to them, which only served to enrage Padget more, and finally provoked him into a personal assault, resulting in the flooring of Mr. S. in a powerful blow, severely injuring him about the head. The police were summoned and Padget was brought before Justice Akin, who assessed a fine of ten dollars. If the shoemakers want their hats there would seem no trouble, and Padget, the author of it, would not have been a matter of so much importance.

THE CITY MISSION.—A girl aged about 15, who has been driven from her home on account of bad treatment, wants a home in a Christian family. Also, a middle-aged man would serve a drug store (having had experience), for the present, for board, washing and ironing. Was last employed in St. Louis.

Apply at 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at 90 North Franklin street. E. B. TUTTLE,
City Missionary.

A Chicago Hatter on his Travels.

A Danbury (Conn.) journal is out upon a member of a Chicago hat firm, on whom it discourseth as follows:

A little the most shameless and unblushing specimen with Southern treason-robbery and murder, whose home is over disgraced any community, is a member of a certain hat firm of Chicago, (a former resident of this town) who has for the past few days been lounging in the stores, and riding through the streets of our village, asking for an introduction. We hope he will not get one of the loftiest description; and who sneers rich y deserves it than he, who can exult in the assassination of the gallant Ellsworth? We very much doubt whether the gentleman is indulged in quite as unrestrained an expression of his treasonable sentiments in Chicago, as has thus far been tolerated here.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The regular exercises of the fall term commence to-day at 10 o'clock A. M. School Rooms in the Scammon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

Unpaid Letters

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office, for Postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is paid before that day. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Hale & Ayer, Chicago, Ill.
D. Dickinson, "
Ira, Geo. & Roberts, Chicago, Ill.
Walker, Van Arman & Dexter, Chicago, Ill.
W. S. Gibson, "
Mrs Babcock, Wayne Coatre, Ill.
T. Tuehr, Monee, Ill.
W. A. Richards, Springfield, Ill.
Rumlah Wells, Green River, Ill.
Arthur P. Flagg, Paxton, Ill.
Ernst Rhb, Wis. Mine, Ill.
W. E Doggett, Milwaukee, Wis.
Morris Hall, Walworth, Co., Wis.
Fabian Hensel, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Kate Bailey, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Cheff, "
Miss Sara Rassburg, Tecumseh, Mich.
William Jennings, Paw Paw, Mich.
William Hamilton, Ind.
Matthias Baumelsheim, Michigan City, Ind.
B. Bennett, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Jennie E Sanford, Newtown, Conn.
Sam'l Dix, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Ann Cadek, New York Mills, N. Y.
Mary S. Nelson, Commanville, Pa.
G W Stenberg, Chicago, Illinois.
A Sacks, Monroe, Mich.
Mrs Mary Davis, Galva, "
G T Bennett, Canton, "
Mrs Frank T Kendle, Delta, "
Mrs Sarah Asta, "
B D Hetherington, "
Miss Lydia S Ogden Mitchell, "
Walter Gilbert, Ann Arbor, Mo.
J O Eaton, Cincinnati, O.
Alberius Operon, Plymouth, Ind.
Albert E Dixon, Centre Creek, Ind.
Miss Jennie Forsaith, Brunswick, Me.
Mrs Henry Uchide, Hartford, Conn.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes not recognized in payment of postage:

S. P. McIntyre, Chicago, Ill.
Thos. Higgins, "
Mrs. Ida Tipp "
J. B. Gale (3) "
T. P. Harris, "
Stearns & Forsyth, "
J. S. Newhouse, "
John A. Newell, "
Dan'l H. Gayson, "
A. F. Crosby, "
Mrs. Almira Maynard, Chicago, Ill.
" Box 1864, "
Miss Ella McNellis, Morris, Ill.
B. H Bealard, Lincoln, Ill.
Dr. L. L. Seely, "
Myron Jefferson, Waukegan, Ill.
Jackson & Lockwood, Ottawa Ill.
Miss Mary Ann Mechaw, Rockford, Ill.
John Swingley, Lemont, Ill.
B. H. Ferguson, Springfield Ill.
Miss Mary Ann Gleason, Bloomington, Ill.
Francis Chiperowski, Peru, Ill.
John Gaertner, Syracuse, Ill.
W. A. Glass, Goiconda, Ill.
H. B. Horton, Clinton, Iowa.
T. T. Brown, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Elram Burke, Delavan, Wis.
Mr. Rhodes, Rock Rivers, Wis.
Miss M A. Fitzsimmons, Oshkosh, Wis.
Mrs. M. A. F Hayes, Racine, Wis.
Mrs. Christian, Belle, Mo.
President of Michigan Fair, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Miss Maggie B. Rosebush, Lodo, Mich.
Mrs. Belle Smith, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs Margaret S Connell, Grand Haven, Mich.
Cornelius Connell, Kalamazoo, Mich.
David Cook, Gilead, Mich
Miss Abbie L. Burnham, Orangeville, O.
John Bird, Canton, "
Ed Jones, "
Cyrella J. Berry, North Fairfield, O.
Patrick Glasser, Star Furnace, Ky.
Mrs Jos. Brannan, Oswego, N. Y.
Mrs. W. Cook, New York, N. Y.
J Payne Lowe, "
Taylor & Jewett, Buffalo, N. Y.
B. B. Phillips, Oswego Village, Pa.
Lieut. Richard Byrnes, Washington, D. C.
Miss Margaret Martin, "
His Excellency the Russian Ambassador, Washington, D. C.
Wm Dexter, Chicago, Illinois.
Miss Kate Howard, " "
Parker Raymond & Miller, " "
J Chenow, " "
O Pendit Smith, Monee, " "
J B Cuykin, Morris, " "
Wm Wickner, Quincy, " "
Barney G Robinson, Byron, " "
Miss Eliza Starr, Leona, " "
Jo Fenton, Aurora, " "
Cornelius Downey, Aurora, " "
Constable O'Neil, Aurora, " "
D J McKibben, Nevada, " "
Wm Dooley, Sandwich, " "
Hiram Norton, " "
Mr Daly, Lamont, " "
Mrs M H Cracken, Marva, " "
O Metz, Aurora, " "
Aaron Staley, Naperville, " "
Miss Ellen Anderson, Galesburgh, " "
S K Crawford, St Charles, " "
Mrs. E. J. Ackerman, Kenosha, Wis.
H. H. Barrett, Racine, Wis.
Bot. Broughton, Albany, Wis.
Harris Monroe, Wis.
Cecilia Ellen Petty, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Sarah A. Wigginton, La Grange, Mo.
Miss Bridget Heffernan, St. Louis, Mo.
Georg. Mi sch, St. Paul, Minn.
Jno Rice, Addison, Ill.
W. B. Bradley, Bay City, Mich.
Mrs. Owen Williams, St. Clair, Mich.
Mrs. Anna Bellinger, Battle Matte, Mich.
Wm. Farrell, Lincoln, Mich.
John Byrne, Hancock, Mich.
Johan Raskob, Hobart, Ind.
Jane Raub, Cleveland, O.
Wm. Goebert, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Silvania J. Inman, Oldtown, Md.
William Custer, South Granby, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah Dwight, Port Ontario, N. Y.
Miss Sallie Dodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah Gallaher, Oswego, N. Y.
Thos. Mc Gourty, Kenston, N. Y.
John Carr, New York, N. Y
Thomas Carr, Onondaga Valley, N. Y.
James Kealy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sargent's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters are most valuable medicine for debility, etc. Prepared by Sargent, Druggist, Randolph and State sts.

MILITARY BOOKS.—By the War Department—Cavalry Tactics, Infantry Tactics, Army Regulations, Ellsworth's Zouave Drill, The Young Recruit, and all other war books, for sale at low prices at the Military Bookstore of P. T. Sherlock, 119 Dearborn street Chicago. se12-6t

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get new *styles* at low figures, 168 L. ks street. H. W. WILMARTH. September 16, 1861. se16-10t

PIANOS.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 99 Clark street. se9-30 30t

☞ Cook & McLain, 120 Clark street, are dressing and dying ladies silks, shawls, &c., at the lowest possible prices.

MILITARY MASTERS.

Douglas Brigade—Marching Orders!

ORDER.—The 1st Regiment is ordered to report *immediately* at St. Louis.

All furloughs are hereby revoked.

Every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, absent on leave, will return by first train and report to headquarters.

The orders are instant, and no business demands will excuse disobedience of this order.

W. A. WARE, Col. Commanding.

Union Cadets, Attention!

There will be a special meeting of the Union Cadets, at their Armory, 98 Portland Block, Thursday evening, Sept 19th at one-half past seven. All members are requested to attend.

PETC. D. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Military Notice

All persons who have signed the muster rolls of the Mc Clellan Rifleller Company, at 151 Randolph street, and will be with Col. Ellis are requested to call at headquarters immediately.

Attention Volunteers!—Lyon Ridge.

Capt. Hegenbourg has opened a recruiting office just north of the Clark street bridge, where he will be most gladly accepted and secures paid—and pay from enlistment.

This regiment is to be armed with the short Rifled rifle, with sabre bayonet and side arms to match, and is destined to be in every respect equal to the best regiment in the field se13-1w

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Bevel Mills and Separators,

Separators for Warehouses

Belting of all Kinds, Elevating Screws and Ball,

Iron Centers, Picks, Proofmills, &c., &c

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

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Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the Builder, Mr. E. GOULD, of Rochester, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior workmanship, and the many improvements, also, their very low prices. The following is a list of the sizes of Engines and Boilers, with Heater Water and Steam Pipes Cocks, Valves Arch Bars and Connections complete for use, as delivered in Chicago:

1 horse power	$ 70	20 horse power	$1,200
2 "	120	25 "	1,400
3 "	170	30 "	1,600
4 "	220	35 "	1,800
5 "	270	40 "	2,000
10 "	520	50 "	2,500

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as the most perfect article of the kind in use. se13-3m

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

over the usual class of bolters in use in the West. We will guarantee a saving of fuel of fifty cases at our establishment, where they may be examined and the recommendations of hundreds of Millers given, which persons seen will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start entire in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, STARTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, 42 West Water street, between Wells and Market, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 3784. se7-3m-1y

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,

CAPACITY FROM 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 28TH, 1858.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cracking it, and requires less power to shell any sheller of same capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. RICHARDS,

BOX 1443, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office and Manufactory at Lots 3 Johnston's Iron Works, No. 9 Fulton street. se13-1m

BANK NOTE LIST OF

WRIGHT & BROTHER.

W. W. WRIGHT, GEO. S. WRIGHT,
Of Cleveland, Ohio. Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., of Cincinnati, O.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.

No. 56 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANK:

PAR:

Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa,
Merchants' Bank Rantle, Bloomington Bank,

DISCREDITED.

No. 1.....VALUE 97 CENTS.
Alton Bank, Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Illinois,
Bank of Galena, Kane County Bank,

No. 2.....VALUE 90 CENTS.
Bank of Sparta, Dania Bank

No. 3.....VALUE 85 CENTS.
Cumberland County Bank, Metamora Bank,
R. I. Trahan & Co's Bank, Pittsfield Bank,

No. 4.....VALUE 75 CENTS.
Bank of America, International Bank,
Bank of Illinois, Illinois River Bank,
Bank of Republic, Gale Bank,
Bank of Indemnity, United States Stock Bank

No. 5.....VALUE 70 CENTS.
American Bank, Commercial Security B'k.

No. 6.....VALUE 65 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank, Eagle Bank,
Fulton Bank, Farmers' Bank,
Illinois Central Bank, Patriotic Bank.

No. 7.....VALUE 60 CENTS.
Bank of Geneva, Chicago Bank,
Jackson County, Olympic Bank,
Bond County Bank, State Bank,
Columbian Western Bank of Illinois.

No. 8.....VALUE 50 CENTS.
Bank of Xenia, Bank of Pekin Union,
Branch, Bank of Metropolis,
Bank of Rapresenting, South Head Bank,
Lake Michigan Bank, Peoples' Bank,
Warren County Bank, Wheat Growers' Bank,
Kaskaskia Bank, Franklin Bank.

No. 9.....VALUE 45 CENTS.
Alsaya Bank, Bank of Aledo,
Bank of Alabama, " Benton,
" Brooklyn, " Carmi,
" Pike County, " Carrollton,
" Southern Illinois, Belvidere Bank,
Corn Exchange Bank, Commercial Bank, Canton,
Continental Bank, Commercial B'k, Palestine
Canal Bank, Farmers' Bank, Henry,
Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Garden State Bank,
Hampden Bank, Harvest Queen Bank,
Kaskaskia Bank, Lafayette,
Prospect Bank, Shawneetown Bank,
Rockford Bank, Trailer State Bank,
Illinois State Bank, Union Bank of Illinois,
National Bank, Morgan County Bank,
Hunboldt Bank, American Exchange Bank
State Bank of Illinois,

No. 10.....VALUE 40 CENTS.
Bank of Aurora, Farmer's & Traders' B'k,
" Commonwealth, Granville Bank,
" Danville, Granville Bank,
" Salem, Illinois Bank,
Citizens' Bank, Douglas Bank,
Commercial Bank, N. H's, Mississippi River Bank
Lancaster " Rock Island Bank,
Mercantile & Drovers' B'k Shawneetown Bank,
New Market Bank, Union County Bank

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

CURRENT.....90 CENTS.

INCURRENT.....70 CENTS.

Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers, Wisconsin Bank,
No 1 .....65 CENTS.
Lakeside Bank, Mineral Point Bank,
Manitowoc County Bank, Commercial Bank,
Bank of Beloit, Illinois,
No 2.....55 CENTS.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Lake Shore Bank,
Chippewa Bank, Southern Bank,
Fox River County Bank, Waukesha County Bank,
St Croix River Bank, Waubara County Bank,
City Bank of Beaver Dam, Wood County Bank,
No. 3.....50 CENTS.
Argyle Bank, Bank of Ashland,
Osborn Bank, North Western Bank,
No. 4.....45 CENTS.
Bank of Beaver Dam, Clark County Bank,
Bank of Racine, Bank of Rock River,
Beloit Savings Bank, Mechanics' Bank,
Chenese Bank, Northern Bank of Wisconsin,
Kataunan Bank, Winnebago County Bank.

We pay in GOLD within 5 cents or Milwaukee and Chicago funds. They pay Wisconsin Currency.

WRIGHT & BROTHER.
Bankers, Kinsman Block, Cleveland, O.

☞ Jewett & Co. hold catalogue sale of 600 packages Givery's liquors, cigars, etc., this day at 10 A. M.—salesroom 36 Dearborn street. And to-morrow at 10 A. M., at 10 Dearborn street, sheriff's sale of liquors, etc.

MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of W. T. Sawyer, Esq., on the 19th inst., by Rev. W. H. Rider, Mr. JOSEPH GOWDEY, of Claremont, N. H. to Miss JULIETTE O. GOWDEY, of Chicago.

In this city, at the residence of John E. Rhees, Esq., by Rev. Robt. Boyd, D. D., Mr. JOHN C. PRICE, of Milwaukee, and Miss ANNIE E. RHEES, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M., ANNE O'NEIL, wife of Patrick Gallagher, aged 40 years and sixty five years.

Funeral from her late residence, corner of Huron and Sedgwick street, at 3 o'clock P. M. today.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

In this city, on Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at the residence of Dr. Brain, JOEL AMBLER, son of George W. and Mary D. Thompson, aged seven months and two days.

Funeral at the residence of Mr. Thompson, on Ringgold Place, on Thursday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

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AND

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over the usual class of bolters in use in the West. We will guarantee a saving of fuel of fifty cases at our establishment, where they may be examined and the recommendations of hundreds of Millers given, which persons seen will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start entire in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, STARTING, GEARING, &c.

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PAR:

Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa,
Merchants' Bank Rantle, Bloomington Bank,

DISCREDITED.

No. 1.....VALUE 97 CENTS.
Alton Bank, Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Illinois,
Bank of Galena, Kane County Bank,

No. 2.....VALUE 90 CENTS.
Bank of Sparta, Dania Bank

No. 3.....VALUE 85 CENTS.
Cumberland County Bank, Metamora Bank,
R. I. Trahan & Co's Bank, Pittsfield Bank,

No. 4.....VALUE 75 CENTS.
Bank of America, International Bank,
Bank of Illinois, Illinois River Bank,
Bank of Republic, Gale Bank,
Bank of Indemnity, United States Stock Bank

No. 5.....VALUE 70 CENTS.
American Bank, Commercial Security B'k.

No. 6.....VALUE 65 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank, Eagle Bank,
Fulton Bank, Farmers' Bank,
Illinois Central Bank, Patriotic Bank.

No. 7.....VALUE 60 CENTS.
Bank of Geneva, Chicago Bank,
Jackson County, Olympic Bank,
Bond County Bank, State Bank,
Columbian Western Bank of Illinois.

No. 8.....VALUE 50 CENTS.
Bank of Xenia, Bank of Pekin Union.
Branch, Bank of Metropolis,
Bank of Rapresenting, South Head Bank,
Lake Michigan Bank, Peoples' Bank,
Warren County Bank, Wheat Growers' Bank,
Kaskaskia Bank, Franklin Bank.

No. 9.....VALUE 45 CENTS.
Alsaya Bank, Bank of Aledo,
Bank of Alabama, " Benton,
" Brooklyn, " Carmi,
" Pike County, " Carrollton,
" Southern Illinois, Belvidere Bank,
Corn Exchange Bank, Commercial Bank, Canton,
Continental Bank, Commercial B'k, Palestine
Canal Bank, Farmers' Bank, Henry,
Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Garden State Bank,
Hampden Bank, Harvest Queen Bank,
Kaskaskia Bank, Lafayette,
Prospect Bank, Shawneetown Bank,
Rockford Bank, Trailer State Bank,
Illinois State Bank, Union Bank of Illinois,
National Bank, Morgan County Bank,
Hunboldt Bank, American Exchange Bank
State Bank of Illinois,

No. 10.....VALUE 40 CENTS.
Bank of Aurora, Farmer's & Traders' B'k,
" Commonwealth, Granville Bank,
" Danville, Granville Bank,
" Salem, Illinois Bank,
Citizens' Bank, Douglas Bank,
Commercial Bank, N. H's, Mississippi River Bank
Lancaster " Rock Island Bank,
Mercantile & Drovers' B'k Shawneetown Bank,
New Market Bank, Union County Bank

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

CURRENT.....90 CENTS.

INCURRENT.....70 CENTS.

Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers, Wisconsin Bank,
No 1 .....65 CENTS.
Lakeside Bank, Mineral Point Bank,
Manitowoc County Bank, Commercial Bank,
Bank of Beloit, Illinois,
No 2.....55 CENTS.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Lake Shore Bank,
Chippewa Bank, Southern Bank,
Fox River County Bank, Waukesha County Bank,
St Croix River Bank, Waubara County Bank,
City Bank of Beaver Dam, Wood County Bank,
No. 3.....50 CENTS.
Argyle Bank, Bank of Ashland,
Osborn Bank, North Western Bank,
No. 4.....45 CENTS.
Bank of Beaver Dam, Clark County Bank,
Bank of Racine, Bank of Rock River,
Beloit Savings Bank, Mechanics' Bank,
Chenese Bank, Northern Bank of Wisconsin,
Kataunan Bank, Winnebago County Bank.

We pay in GOLD within 5 cents or Milwaukee and Chicago funds. They pay Wisconsin Currency.

WRIGHT & BROTHER.
Bankers, Kinsman Block, Cleveland, O.

☞ Jewett & Co. hold catalogue sale of 600 packages Givery's liquors, cigars, etc., this day at 10 A. M.—salesroom 36 Dearborn street. And to-morrow at 10 A. M., at 10 Dearborn street, sheriff's sale of liquors, etc.

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1861.

The money market to-day has been equally the only no feature being a slow active demand for exchange. Rates were 1 prefore firmer; and while several of the leading moneyed institutions at 1/4 premium, outsiders were generally charged 3/4. The street was gay at 1/2@1, about 1/4 being the ruling price. The amount now making is enormous, and the favorable news from Europe to-day will stimulate shipments of produce eastward. Every means of transport to the seaboard is taxed to its utmost capacity.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.—We hear considerably said about the project under consideration by the Bank of Montreal for establishing an agency in this city. The bank has a capital of $6,000,000, and if an agency here should be carefully and energetically managed, there can be no doubt with the vast business it could command that the Chicago Agency would soon rival the mother bank in the amount of profits to be realized. Some of our bankers don't exactly relish the idea that so large a moneied institution should locate a branch among us. It can, if determined to do so, very soon assume the leading position in the financial affairs of the city. It has been stated that its customers discounts would always be made at 1 per cent—the Canadian rate. This policy would at once secure the pick among our commercial and mercantile classes. The plan also promises exchange at rates never above 1/4—the ruling price will probably be about 1/8. Of course such a scheme, carried out by so powerful an institution as the Bank of Montreal, would be a great advantage to the financial and business interests of the city. Our experience, however, among monied men and Banks, leads us to put very little confidence in the 7 per cent part of the story; for they always take all the interest the law allows them. The Agency may start out with 7 per cent rate, but after well established, where they will be controlled by the Board of Directors, we shall be happily disappointed.

THE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC LOAN.—The citizens of Chicago and the Northwest can now have an opportunity to invest in the National Loan, the safest and best way the people of the loyal states and sexes can possibly put at interest their surplus money. Very considerable sums have been heretofore sent east from this city and other Western points; but all can now have an opportunity to invest without paying exchange, by calling at the Chicago Custom House. For terms and particulars, see advertisement in another column.

One of our citizens, Solomon Sturges, Esq., as we learned to-day, wrote to Mr. See etary Chase some days since for $150,000. Walter L. Newberry, Esq., took $10,000 to-day. Let everybody who has any money laid aside embrace the opportunity to make a safe and a profitable investment.

STOCK MARKET.

The following are the quotations of the New York Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	79¾	79¾
Galena	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	48	48¾
Burlington & Quincy	61¾	61
Chicago	48¾	48¾
Missouri 6s	43¾	43
Michigan Southern	31¾	31¾
Illinois Central	61¾	61¾
Virginia 6s	50	50
North Carolina 6s	53	53
Virginia 6s	55	55
First board steady; second board firm.		

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Exchange gave way a little yesterday under an increased demand, and the rate on the bank list is selling freely at 3/4 @ 1 cent premium. The buying rate was 3/4, and the market closed weak at the lowest rate. None of the banks having any of customers. Gold declined with exchange, and was sold at 4 1/4 @ 4 3/4, according to the sums purchased.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning has the following:

The market for exchange has worked slightly easier, though the selling rate remains generally at ¼ prem. the sales at ½ being an exception to the general rule. Buying rates, however, this change is more marked. Customers are, for the most part, all-wed par, but some of the dealers refuse to purchase at less than ¼ @ ⅜ dis., and even at these figures they are not free buyers.

Gold is more in demand and we quote it par buying and ¼ @ ⅜ prem. selling, the latter for retail rate. We quote:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York	¼ dis Oppar.	¼ @ ⅜ prem.
Boston	¼ dis Oppar.	¼ @ ⅜ prem.
Philadelphia	¼ dis Oppar.	¼ @ ⅜ prem.
Gold	par	¼ @ ⅜ prem

The discount on Kentucky currency is now but little more than nominal. The quotations is ¼, but the counter demand for it at par being greater than the supply, round sums, are salable at better figures.

Bad Kentucky joined hands with the rebels her money would have been nearly worthless and her credit gone beyond hope.

NATIONAL LOAN.—The New York *Times* of yesterday says:

The popular subscription to the New York loan amounted to about half a million of dollars at the Sub-Treasury during the forenoon, but the total for the day, although the country agencies that have subscriptions are now dividing with the city, to a very material extent.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	182	11900	69000	11000		
G. & C. U. R.R.	1250	30001	3042	411	642	963
I. C. R. R.	2000	14000	28000			
Ill. C. R. R.	1939	14358	28000			
C. & A. R. R.	1500	17333	11806	495		68
N. W. R. R.	1500	17333	11806	495		68
A. & St. L. R. R	1985	5000	8000	350	350	
Total	10376	109158	116031	12646	993	931

	Live Grass Hogs	Dead Hogs	Sheep	Wool	Cattle	Potatoes.
	No.	lbs	lbs	lbs	No.	bu
Canal	9100					
G. & C. U.

...O RENT UNTIL 1st of MAY.—...
...Printing House, with power-press...
...Furniture therein For Sale.
...O RENT OR FOR SALE.—...
...House for rent on Michigan Avenue...
...O LET.—The House formerly...
...O RENT.—Two Rooms on second...
...O RENT.—With immediate pos...
...TAKEHOUSE AND DWELL...
...O RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
...For Sale.
...R SALE OR RENT.—The Lake...
...R SALE.—Dr. E. R. Molloy's...
...R SALE.—200,000 feet assorted...
...R SALE.—House and Lot, 231...
...GRAIN SHIPPERS.—CASH ADVANCES.
...ERCHANTS ATTENTION!—...
...A BARK.—Wanted, 300 Cords...
...A LANDS WANTED.—We...
...PACKERS AND MANU...
...SALE OR EXCHANGE...
...NSE CHANCE.—Look at this!...
...ARDING.—Board with pleas...
...ARDING.—Pleasant Rooms...
...ARDING.—A gentleman and...
...ARDING.—Pleasant Rooms...
Lost.
REWARD.—Stolen from...
REWARD.—Lost on Clark...
REWARD.—Information...
Personal.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING...
General Notices.
...ATTESON HOUSE, CHI...
$1.00 Per Day.
...INS PEARSON, (from New...
...UTION.—All persons are here...

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered by carrier, per week 15
Daily, delivered by carrier, per month 65
Daily, mailed, per annum 6.00
Tri-Weekly, mailed, per annum 4.00
Weekly, mailed, per annum 2.00
10 copies, mailed, per annum 15.00
20 copies, mailed, per annum 30.00
Additional copies, mailed, each $1.50
Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861 NUMBER 25.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

THE DAY BREAKING.

The act of Gen. Fremont, giving freedom to Frank Lewis and Hiram Reed, late slaves of Thos. L. Snead, a Missouri rebel, is by far the wisest and noblest deed which the American Government has been necessary to since Gen. Jackson emancipated the blacks who fought with him at New Orleans, and since Congress refused to pay their auction value to their brawling masters. It is a light set upon a hill, whose beams shall illuminate our history and bless mankind. It is the daybreak of the nation. Thank God that a beginning the glory which will attach to Fremont's name for this one act, for all the honors that he and all other Generals can acquire from the most brilliant achievements on the battle field.

THE UNION MOVEMENT.

In Ohio and New York—these great States which exert so profound an influence on American politics—the Union movement, by that we mean the effort to sink parties and partisanship, and unite the whole people in defence of our country until the close of the war—goes swimmingly on; and save among those who have offices to hope for, or places to guard, by continuing in now useless and barren disputes, there is little objection made to the consummation of the popular wish. We hope to see those States an unit for the popular cause, to see Pennsylvania throw her heavy weight into the proper side of the scale, and to see the example of all imitated by Illinois, next in population and importance, the result is not unlikely. The people have new instincts to help out their reason, and they know, that the issues of the past are dead and buried, never to be resuscitated. They have full comprehension of the overwhelming magnitude of the crisis, in this respect being far ahead of the keenest politicians. They feel that there must be unanimity of action and harmony in council, or our cause is lost. These facts will work out their results as soon as the masses can act; and the little managers of caucuses and conventions, the selfish seekers after place, the patriots who put party before country and self before party, will be crushed by the movement, if they dare oppose it.

KENTUCKY.

The vote taken in the Kentucky House of Representatives, yesterday, on the resolution directing Gov. Magoffin to issue his proclamation warning the rebel troops off the soil of the State, may be considered decisive of the part which that noble Commonwealth will take in the coming strife. The vote was 76 against 20—the whole number of members in the full House being 100. A motion to direct the Governor to warn off the soldiers of the Union also, was promptly voted down. It is thus shown that the Unionists, of the Jo Holt and Geo. Anderson stripe, have a majority of three to one in the Legislature, and that they are prepared to meet all the responsibilities of the occasion.

The following are the resolutions adopted, as we find them in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday:

Resolved, That Kentucky's peace and neutrality have been wantonly violated, her soil has been invaded, the rights of her citizens have been grossly infringed upon, and armed bodies of men have entered her borders for hostile purposes. This has been done without cause; therefore,

It is Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor be requested to call out the military force of the State to expel and drive out the invaders.

Resolved, That the United States be invoked to give their aid and assistance, at once, to repel such invasion, which is granted to each one of the States by the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That Gen. Robert Anderson be and he is hereby requested to enter immediately upon the active discharge of his duties in this military district.

Resolved, That we appeal to the people of Kentucky, by the ties of patriotism and honor, by the ties of common interest and common defense, by the sacred memories of the past and the hopes of future national existence, to assist in repelling and driving out the wanton violators of our peace and neutrality, the lawless invaders of our soil.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

There are still a few inveterate cases left, who cry out against the policy of emancipation, because, forsooth, so many good Union men would suffer from the loss of their property. Those who employ such arguments to impair the loyal cause, are either excessively enamored of slavery as a national institution, or they are enemies of the Government and the Union. They know that no one proposes or thinks of depriving any loyal citizen of his slaves without full compensation. They know, too, that when all the *traitors* in the country have been deprived of their slaves, according to Gen. Fremont's plan, there will be no slavery left worth talking about—no slavery left to breed another civil war and another fire hundred million debt hereafter. They know that this is a slaveholders' rebellion and nothing else. The distinction attempted to be drawn between the Union slaveholders and the Rebel slaveholders, is sneaking and mendacious. It is a distinction without a practical difference. The Kentucky Legislature have had plenty of time to digest Fremont's proclamation in all its bearings. It does not appear that they have any fear for the safety of "Union slaveholders." Why then should people in Illinois distress themselves about it?

THE STATE FAIR.

It is not a little creditable to the energy and resources of our great State, that, in this war, while all branches of trade and industry are broken down, and while near fifty thousand of her sons are in the field to fight the battles of their country, those who remain at home should be able to make the Great Annual Festival of the farmers a triumphant success. Yet so it is. In no year has the display at the State Fair been so rich as now. Never have breeders sent cattle of finer points, purer blood, greater size, or better condition. The Durhams, Devons and Aldernys have overrun the stalls provided for their reception, and more are building that they may be housed. The display of horses is without parallel in the West, and more are daily arriving. And so of all other animals that engage our farmers' attention—they are in great numbers and of rare purity of breed and excellence. In the departments of the Fine Arts, Textile Fabrics, &c., the show is not large; but we do not know that in a purely agricultural exhibition the absence of imported gewgaws, French boots and Mechlin lace is any drawback that any will regret.

But we refer to the Fair not to praise it as a whole, nor to designate things worthy of special mention; but as an illustration of the recuperative vitality of our people—as an evidence that they do not intend, through the war presses and though industry and enterprise are hampered, to give up their care for and interest in that noble pursuit, which our people are mainly devoted. We are glad that the result passes the expectations of the Agricultural Society, and that as an exhibition the Fair has never been surpassed. Now let the people from the surrounding country come, and in masses, looking at each other, at the products of their hands, the evidences of their skill, and all the beneficent results of free labor, gather new strength and assurance of the blessed institutions which in less than half a century have created a populous State and made this Great Annual Fair possible. They will be abundantly paid for the outlay necessary for this verification of their patriotism!

TREASURY NOTES.

The Treasury Notes payable on demand, which the Secretary is authorized to issue to the amount of fifty millions, are beginning to make their appearance here, mainly in the hands of the parties who have financial transactions with the Government. At this juncture in the financial affairs of the West, these come in opportunely; and if the people can so far conquer their prejudices in favor of bank paper as to accept and pay them out, if necessary to the exclusion of the suspected issues of the New England rag money mills, we can have a par currency here that will serve all our purposes, besides essentially aiding the Government in its struggle with the rebels. That they are good is as clear as that we have a Government. They are receivable for all public dues; they are receivable on presentation in New York, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, in gold; and though the financial arrangements of the Administration should break down under the pressure of the war, the entire fifty millions authorized by Congress, would be absorbed in a few months, in the payment of taxes and duties; and without an act of perfidy of which no Administration could be guilty and live, they could not be refused by any custom house officer or tax-gatherer in the land. In a word, if the notes of the United States, redeemable on presentation, for which the faith and honor of the people are pledged, are not good, nothing is good and we had better abandon all idea of conquering the rebels, make any peace no matter how disgraceful, and say that the Republic of which we yesterday boasted as one of the wonders of the world, has gone to pieces and that we have no country. We hope, then, that the people of the West will give these notes a cordial welcome. Far better and safer than the bank notes of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, of which our channels of trade are full, immeasurably preferable in all respects to the bank notes of New England, that are now crowded upon us by the carpet-bag full, they should be accepted by all classes as the paper equal to gold, in which their savings may be put aside. We understand, of course, that the law which governs the circulation of paper money—*the poorest always crowds out the best*—will come into play now and here; that the inducements for bankers and merchants to send these notes to New York for making exchange and paying debts, will be overmastering; and that nothing but the determined patriotism of the people can give them circulation. We appeal to them to do what they can to aid the Government in the emergency, and to repress as far as they can the issues of the banks about the solvency of which they know nothing. We have no home currency. The few banks of our own State, reorganized under the amendments to the banking law, and redeeming their circulation at Chicago or Springfield, are the best and soundest banks in the United States. They rest upon a basis that no other banks have; and their notes are next to the demand notes of the Government, and are second only to gold. But there are not many of them. Thus far, but few have complied with the law, and their capital is small. In the demand for currency they count nothing and it is not now probable that their number will be increased so as to meet the legitimate wants of trade. We are thrown back upon adjoining States; and the readiness of their banks to rush their currency into this market for employment, is an unfailing sign that the banking business at home is overdone, and that they are to be regarded with a certain degree of suspicion. The banks of New England are bottomed only on generous confidence. The great majority of them have their capital locked up in the notes of merchants and manufacturers, and these they are renewing from month to month, and quarter to quarter, waiting and hoping for better times in which they can be paid. If the war continues a twelve month, they will go to the wall; and we shall be lucky if the banks of the West are not dragged down with them. Every consideration of patriotism and self interest, then, points the people of the West to the free use of the current obligations of our Government. When they fall to be good, everything is lost, and nothing but gold and silver has any value. Politicians who desire to embarrass the Government, will cry out against them; bankers who can profit by selling them at a discount, will endeavor to make that discount as great as possible; but the people must and will sustain them. It is the part of patriotism and of interest.

Traitors in New Jersey.

Probably no State in the Union is so strong by beset by the rebel sympathisers as New Jersey, for the reason that no other State offers so favorable a field. From discoveries made, it seems to be well established that there is a large and powerful organization working in secret, with ramifications extending to every hamlet, and with a considerable fund of ready money. Already they are intriguing for the next Legislature, operating through the Breckinridge Democrats, Belleveretts, and the Camden and Amboy railroad. Bergen county is lousy with rebels. The regular militia organization of this county, under General Ackerson, himself an avowed "peace man," has been converted into a political machine, and some trouble will be experienced, this Fall, in collecting the militia tax to support it. One company, at Schraalenburg, was disarmed a few days since by the U. S. Marshal, for having openly boasted that their muskets, if used at all, were to be employed on the side of rebellion. Indeed, the sympathy for the rebellion has been so wide-spread in the State as seriously to interfere with the enlistment of loyal troops, and only six regiments are now in the field where at least twelve should be. Until the suppression of disloyal papers elsewhere, there were some eight or ten organs of the anti-war party in New Jersey, two of which have suspended rather than be "coerced," while the others have changed their tactics from a denunciation of the war to a nervous anxiety for the freedom of the press, and a split has already occurred in the Douglas party, in Newark, which may be taken to represent the party throughout the State, and one portion has joined in the cry for "peace," while the other, headed by ex-Senator William Wright, Geo. B. Halsted, and others, have expressed their purpose to unite with all loyal men upon the platform of "war to the bitter end, until treason, whether in arms at the South, or mere dastardly sympathizers at the North with such treason, be crushed out by the strong arm of the Federal Government." Only members of the Legislature are to be chosen this Fall, but it is probable there will be a direct issue between the "war" and "peace" parties in every district, regardless of past political differences.

JOHNSON AND MAYNARD.—Three intrepid patriots and orators, who are now exiles from their homes in Tennessee, will address a Union mass meeting to be held at Hamilton, Ohio, to-morrow, Saturday. Mr. Maynard has lately been on a visit to his native State, Massachusetts, and has addressed large audiences.

☞ E. R. Peal has sold out his interest in the Galena *Gazette* to W. H. Bristol, and retired. The *Gazette* has been for the Union, but the leading patrons insisted that it should be Democratic. This change of sentiment was too great for Mr. P. to undergo, and he left.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MICHIGAN.

The organization of Michigan regiments is as follows:

1st Regiment—Is at present on, under Col. Wilson), now, corresponding at Detroit under Lieut.-Col. Horace B. Roberts; has 700 men in camp.

2d Regiment—late Richardson's—in the service near Washington.

3d Regiment—Col. D. B. McConnel, near Washington.

4th Regiment—Col. Dwight A. Woodbury, near Washington.

5th Regiment—Col. Henry D. Terry, has 925 men in camp and is ready to start for the seat of war.

6th Regiment—Col. Frederick W. Curtenius, stationed at Baltimore.

7th Regiment—Col. Ira R. Grosvenor, on its way to Baltimore.

8th Regiment—Col. Wm. H. Fenton, has six companies, and will be ordered forward next week.

9th Regiment—now organizing, and will probably be commanded by William W. Duffield of Detroit, the present Lieut.-Colonel of the Fourth.

1st Independent Regiment—Col. T. B. W. Stockton, has 660 men in camp.

2d Independent—Col. May, has 700 men in camp.

1st Cavalry—Col. T. F. Brondhead, has 1,100 men, and is nearly ready to move.

2d Cavalry—now organizing at Grand Rapids under the auspices of Col. Francis W. Kellogg, member of Congress, and will soon have full ranks.

Of Artillery there are several batteries organizing, with one or two now in the service. One company has also been furnished to Col. Berdan's sharpshooters, besides companies to regiments formed outside the State.

[From the Detroit papers of Tuesday.]

CAVALRY HORSES.—Contracts were yesterday let by Captain Henry R. Mizner to names. One pastes in the State for the purchase of two Thousand horses for Colonels Broadhead and Kellogg's regiments of cavalry. The contracts are in lots of fifty and one hundred. The price to be paid for each horse has been limited by the Government at one hundred and fifty dollars in the land. In a word, if the notes of the United States, redeemable on presentation, for which the faith and honor of the people are pledged, are not good, nothing is good and we had better abandon all idea of conquering the rebels, make any peace no matter how disgraceful, and say that the Republic of which we yesterday boasted as one of the wonders of the world, has gone to pieces and that we have no country. We hope, then, that the people of the West will give these notes a cordial welcome. Far better and safer than the bank notes of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, of which our channels of trade are full, immeasurably preferable in all respects to the bank notes of New England, that are now crowded upon us by the carpet-bag full, they should be accepted by all classes as the paper equal to gold, in which their savings may be put aside. We understand, of course, that the law which governs the circulation of paper money—*the poorest always crowds out the best*—will come into play now and here; that the inducements for bankers and merchants to send these notes to New York for making exchange and paying debts, will be overmastering; and that nothing but the determined patriotism of the people can give them circulation. We appeal to them to do what they can to aid the Government in the emergency, and to repress as far as they can the issues of the banks about the solvency of which they know nothing. We have no home currency. The few banks of our own State, reorganized under the amendments to the banking law, and redeeming their circulation at Chicago or Springfield, are the best and soundest banks in the United States. They rest upon a basis that no other banks have; and their notes are next to the demand notes of the Government, and are second only to gold. But there are not many of them. Thus far, but few have complied with the law, and their capital is small. In the demand for currency they count nothing and it is not now probable that their number will be increased so as to meet the legitimate wants of trade. We are thrown back upon adjoining States; and the readiness of their banks to rush their currency into this market for employment, is an unfailing sign that the banking business at home is overdone, and that they are to be regarded with a certain degree of suspicion. The banks of New England are bottomed only on generous confidence. The great majority of them have their capital locked up in the notes of merchants and manufacturers, and these they are renewing from month to month, and quarter to quarter, waiting and hoping for better times in which they can be paid. If the war continues a twelve month, they will go to the wall; and we shall be lucky if the banks of the West are not dragged down with them. Every consideration of patriotism and self interest, then, points the people of the West to the free use of the current obligations of our Government. When they fall to be good, everything is lost, and nothing but gold and silver has any value. Politicians who desire to embarrass the Government, will cry out against them; bankers who can profit by selling them at a discount, will endeavor to make that discount as great as possible; but the people must and will sustain them. It is the part of patriotism and of interest.

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Probably no State in the Union is so strong by beset by the rebel sympathisers as New Jersey, for the reason that no other State offers so favorable a field. From discoveries made, it seems to be well established that there is a large and powerful organization working in secret, with ramifications extending to every hamlet, and with a considerable fund of ready money. Already they are intriguing for the next Legislature, operating through the Breckinridge Democrats, Belleveretts, and the Camden and Amboy railroad. Bergen county is lousy with rebels. The regular militia organization of this county, under General Ackerson, himself an avowed "peace man," has been converted into a political machine, and some trouble will be experienced, this Fall, in collecting the militia tax to support it. One company, at Schraalenburg, was disarmed a few days since by the U. S. Marshal, for having openly boasted that their muskets, if used at all, were to be employed on the side of rebellion. Indeed, the sympathy for the rebellion has been so wide-spread in the State as seriously to interfere with the enlistment of loyal troops, and only six regiments are now in the field where at least twelve should be. Until the suppression of disloyal papers elsewhere, there were some eight or ten organs of the anti-war party in New Jersey, two of which have suspended rather than be "coerced," while the others have changed their tactics from a denunciation of the war to a nervous anxiety for the freedom of the press, and a split has already occurred in the Douglas party, in Newark, which may be taken to represent the party throughout the State, and one portion has joined in the cry for "peace," while the other, headed by ex-Senator William Wright, Geo. B. Halsted, and others, have expressed their purpose to unite with all loyal men upon the platform of "war to the bitter end, until treason, whether in arms at the South, or mere dastardly sympathizers at the North with such treason, be crushed out by the strong arm of the Federal Government." Only members of the Legislature are to be chosen this Fall, but it is probable there will be a direct issue between the "war" and "peace" parties in every district, regardless of past political differences.

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TREASURY NOTES.

The Treasury Notes payable on demand, which the Secretary is authorized to issue to the amount of fifty millions, are beginning to make their appearance here, mainly in the hands of the parties who have financial transactions with the Government. At this juncture in the financial affairs of the West, these come in opportunely; and if the people can so far conquer their prejudices in favor of bank paper as to accept and pay them out, if necessary to the exclusion of the suspected issues of the New England rag money mills, we can have a par currency here that will serve all our purposes, besides essentially aiding the Government in its struggle with the rebels. That they are good is as clear as that we have a Government. They are receivable for all public dues; they are receivable on presentation in New York, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, in gold; and though the financial arrangements of the Administration should break down under the pressure of the war, the entire fifty millions authorized by Congress, would be absorbed in a few months, in the payment of taxes and duties; and without an act of perfidy of which no Administration could be guilty and live, they could not be refused by any custom house officer or tax-gatherer in the land. In a word, if the notes of the United States, redeemable on presentation, for which the faith and honor of the people are pledged, are not good, nothing is good and we had better abandon all idea of conquering the rebels, make any peace no matter how disgraceful, and say that the Republic of which we yesterday boasted as one of the wonders of the world, has gone to pieces and that we have no country. We hope, then, that the people of the West will give these notes a cordial welcome. Far better and safer than the bank notes of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, of which our channels of trade are full, immeasurably preferable in all respects to the bank notes of New England, that are now crowded upon us by the carpet-bag full, they should be accepted by all classes as the paper equal to gold, in which their savings may be put aside. We understand, of course, that the law which governs the circulation of paper money—*the poorest always crowds out the best*—will come into play now and here; that the inducements for bankers and merchants to send these notes to New York for making exchange and paying debts, will be overmastering; and that nothing but the determined patriotism of the people can give them circulation. We appeal to them to do what they can to aid the Government in the emergency, and to repress as far as they can the issues of the banks about the solvency of which they know nothing. We have no home currency. The few banks of our own State, reorganized under the amendments to the banking law, and redeeming their circulation at Chicago or Springfield, are the best and soundest banks in the United States. They rest upon a basis that no other banks have; and their notes are next to the demand notes of the Government, and are second only to gold. But there are not many of them. Thus far, but few have complied with the law, and their capital is small. In the demand for currency they count nothing and it is not now probable that their number will be increased so as to meet the legitimate wants of trade. We are thrown back upon adjoining States; and the readiness of their banks to rush their currency into this market for employment, is an unfailing sign that the banking business at home is overdone, and that they are to be regarded with a certain degree of suspicion. The banks of New England are bottomed only on generous confidence. The great majority of them have their capital locked up in the notes of merchants and manufacturers, and these they are renewing from month to month, and quarter to quarter, waiting and hoping for better times in which they can be paid. If the war continues a twelve month, they will go to the wall; and we shall be lucky if the banks of the West are not dragged down with them. Every consideration of patriotism and self interest, then, points the people of the West to the free use of the current obligations of our Government. When they fall to be good, everything is lost, and nothing but gold and silver has any value. Politicians who desire to embarrass the Government, will cry out against them; bankers who can profit by selling them at a discount, will endeavor to make that discount as great as possible; but the people must and will sustain them. It is the part of patriotism and of interest.

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The Day Before Yesterday.—Proclamation.—Fremont's Order.

FROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11, 1861.

The Major General commanding the Western Department, having satisfactory evidence that Thomas L. Snead, of the city and county of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, has been taking active part with the enemies of the United States in the present insurrectionary movement against the government; and the Military Commission, sitting in session at the Arsenal in this city, having reported the fact to these headquarters as the result of its deliberations, the Major General Commanding has assented and ordered to be published, the following Deeds of Manumission:

DEED OF MANUMISSION.

WHEREAS, Thomas L. Snead, of the city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, has been taking active part with the enemies of the United States, in the present insurrectionary movement against the Government of the United States; Now, therefore, I, John Charles Fremont, Major General Commanding the Western Department of the Army of the United States, by authority of law, and the power vested in me as such commanding General, declare Frank Lewis, hereinafter held to "service or labor" by said Thomas L. Snead, to be free and forever discharged from the bonds of servitude, giving him full right and authority to have, use and control his own labor, or service, as to him may seem proper, without any accountability whatever to said Thomas L. Snead, or any one to claim by, through or under him.

And this deed of Manumission shall be respected and treated by all persons, and in all courts of Justice, as fee simple and conclusive evidence of the freedom of said Frank Lewis.

In testimony whereof, this act is done at the Headquarters of the Western Department of the United States, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on this 13th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty one, as witnessed by the Department seal hereto affixed by my order.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

Done at the office of the Provost Marshal, in the city of St. Louis, this 14th day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at nine o'clock in the evening of said day.

Witness my hand and seal of office hereto affixed.

J. McKINSTRY,
Brigadier General, Provost Marshal.

The Catiline Arson—Singular Bagels.

[From the New York Tribune, 11th.]

It may be remembered that in April last the steamboat Catiline of New York was purchased by Chas. A. Stetson, Jr., from the agents of M. M. Fenwick & Co., No. 56 South street, for the sum of $18,600, and that subsequently the Government chartered the steamboat from its owner, Mr. Stetson, for $10,000 a month for three months, to be used in the United States service, subject to orders from Fortress Monroe. Captain Isaac O. Phillips was hired to run her, by paying his expenses, at the rate of $2,000 a month. The bargain appears to have been completed so that M. M. Freeman & Co. still remained the agents of the boat; also, that they never had the money with which to effect the purchase, and that the insurance upon the boat was received by Freeman & Co. The loss was insured for $30,000, and there was a proviso in the charter itself that by accident the Catiline should be lost, the proprietors of the boat were to be paid the sum of $40,000 by the Government.

On the 2d of July Gen. B. F. Butler went on board the Catiline from Fortress Monroe to Newport News, and proceeded to the Potomac on the 3d and 4th o'clock the same afternoon. After the General had landed at the Fort, the Catiline pushed off, and when she was about two miles from the shore, she was blown to atoms from the bottom of the smoke-stack.

From an investigation now in progress in this city, at the instance of Fire Marshal Baker, several very important facts have been developed in relation to the destruction of the vessel.

Charles Larkin, a young man, who refers for his veracity to the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Thurlow Weed, Esq., the Hon. Preston King, U. S. Senator from New York, and a host of other gentlemen of high social standing, was on board the steamboat Catiline at the time of the unfortunate occurrence, in the capacity of confidential clerk for the agents, M. M. Freeman & Co.

This Mr. Larkin, in conversation recently with another young gentleman named Lalor, in a Catholic Church and at confession, stated that he had run some turpentine around the bottom of the smoke stack of the Catiline just after the boat had passed off from the dock, at the time she was burned. These facts coming to the knowledge of Fire Marshal Baker, he went before Judge Quackenbush and applied for a warrant for the arrest of Lalor, and on Saturday he was taken before Judge Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when the facts set forth were elicited.

Yesterday the case came up again for examination on the same Court, when Councilman Van Tine testified that Capt. Phillips, Larkin and Lalor, while in his saloon, in Dey street, a few days since, got into a dispute, in the course of which Capt. Phillips was informed by one of his associates that he had told a tale of treason to the Government, and could have him sent to Auburn.

The examination also develops a statement to the effect that the captain had sold a number of articles from on board the Catiline previous to the night when she was burned. Captain Phillips says that when she first broke out, he went and "woke up" Larkin; but Larkin states that nobody "woke him up," that he got up himself, and ran toward the smoke-stack, where the fire was, but, finding it too hot, retreated to the stern of the vessel.

It does appear, however, that Marshal Baker had not seen anybody in time to discover the origin of the fire.

The examination will be continued in the same court next Monday.

Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your recent notice of Col. Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment, it was stated that it would be filled up next week. It is already full, and embraces the following companies:

A—Capt. Dement, of Lake county.
B—Capt. Clendenin, of Whiteside county.
C—Capt. Hooker, of McHenry county.
D—Capt. Rapelye, of Kane county.
E—Capt. Gifford, of Kane county.
F—Capt. Gearhart, of Dupage county.
G—Capt. Reilly, of Dupage county.
H—Capt. Freeman, of Lasalle county.
I—Capt. Whitney's, of De Kalb county.
K—Capt. Conkling, of Kane county.

Over 100 men are now in camp, and the other members of these companies are coming in daily. More pressing applications are also made for the admission of new companies into the regiment.

The encampment is most delightfully and conveniently located on the east side of Fox River, at St. Charles. The tents and equipments are all on the ground, and under the direction of the efficient Quartermaster, C. W. Waite, Esq., the comfort of the men is amply provided for.

The appointment of Dr. Hand, of Aurora, as Surgeon, is one "fit to be made." A better man for the place could not be found. He has already entered upon his duties. This is true also of the Quartermaster. The other staff officers have not yet received their appointments. From the character of the officers and men, this regiment cannot fail to be one of the best regiments called into service.

St. Charles, Ill. Sept. 9, '61.

The Circulating Treasury Notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular to the various Assistant Treasurers to the following effect:

Under the acts of July 19 and August 5 last, Treasury notes of the denomination of five, ten and twenty dollars have been and will continue to be issued, redeemable in coin on demand at the offices of the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and at the Depository of Cincinnati. These notes are intended to furnish a current medium of payment, exchange and circulation, being at all times convertible into coin at the option of the holder, at the place where made payable, and everywhere receivable for public dues. They must be of par equivalent to gold, and often and for many purposes more convenient and valuable. A sufficient amount of coin to redeem them promptly on demand will be kept with the depositaries by whom they are respectively made payable. And all deposit and subscription offices will receive them, either when in bulk blocks, and pay them in gold, credit or money. Large amounts of the notes of small denominations are rapidly being printed and distributed.

☞ The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer* says that Roger W. Hanson, Preston's recent fist antagonist for a duel, has joined the rebel army. "Oh, that this too solid flesh would melt, dissolve" will be heard to issue from the lips of the ponderous Roger "before three many days are over." And it will "dissolve."

THE BATTLE OF GAULEY.

Successful Official Report—Many Flags of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following is Gen. Rosecrans's official report:

CAMP SCOTT, Sept. 11, P. M.

Col. S. D. Townsend:

We yesterday marched seventeen and a half miles, and reached the entrenched position of the enemy in front of Carnifex Ferry. Driving in advanced out-posts and pickets before us, we found him occupying a strongly entrenched position, covered by a forest too dense to admit the being seen at a distance of 300 yards. His force was five regiments, besides the one driven in at 3 o'clock. We began a strong reconnoissance, which proceeded to such length that we were about to assault the position on flank and front, when night coming on, and our troops being exhausted, we formed them out of the woods and posted them in the order of battle behind ridges in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms till morning.

Shortly afterwards a runaway contraband came in and reported that the enemy had crossed the Gauley river, and began the destruction of a ferry and a bridge which they had completed. Col. Ewing was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he did at about 7 o'clock, capturing a few prisoners, two stands of colors, a considerable quantity of arms, with the quartermaster's stores, mousing and camp equipage.

The enemy have destroyed the bridge across the Gauley, which here rushes through a deep gorge, and our troops being still much fatigued and having no material for immediately replacing the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp the troops and occupy the ferry till the captured camp, sending a few rifled cannon shots after the enemy to produce a moral effect.

Our loss will probably amount to 20 killed and 100 wounded. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but from reports it must have been considerable.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS.

Progress of the Loan—Affairs at the Sub-Treasury.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 11th.]

The national loan still continues to be taken, about a half a million of dollars in Treasury notes being issued daily at the Sub-Treasury in the city. A large proportion of the amount taken are in sums of from one hundred to five hundred dollars. Representatives of every class of society present themselves at the office of Mr. Cisco. The number of five hundred depositors is very large, being out of the natural proportion of that class of our population. This fact may be accounted for by considering that the Germans, to a great extent, perceive in this country the frugal habits and saving disposition which so mark that nation in Europe. Moreover they save not so much by making investments of their earnings in real estate or bank stock as by hoarding it in chests under their own watch and ward. The German is conservative in tendency, having a great faith in the existing Government, hence the readiness with which they take the hidden store of specie in exchange for government scrip.

Occasionally a negro makes his appearance, and presents his loan to the Government, taking advantage of the fact that there is no law preventing him from supporting the Union in that way, and the question of services and political opinions are not considered useful. A colored man on yesterday morning brought the sum of $150, which he claimed to the Government for a certain time, without any expectation of interest. He was somewhat surprised on hearing that there would be interest paid him.

Subscriptions have come all the way from Fort Leavenworth, and not a few from Wheeling, Western Virginia. Most of those from Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are for small sums, while, at present, the avalanche of condemnations and confiscations increase that sum so enormously as to bring it a little short of a million of dollars for the current season. This is rather too much of a good thing.

☞ The political prisoner Sullivan, at Fort Lafayette, arrested for holding treasonable correspondence with the rebels, under the guise of being the counsel for the Savannah pirates, is held, by order of Secretary Seward, because his correspondence is found to have covered matters which his right as a legal adviser could not excuse.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell of Dayton, the predecessor of Vallandigham in Congress, proposes to raise a regiment and enter the service of the United States. Mr. Campbell is a gentleman of considerable military experience, he having been in command for several years of a company of Butler county boys.

☞ Captain Malloy, United States Army is now in Milwaukee. He is expected to take command of a new regiment in course of organization in Wisconsin. The regiment will be made up mostly of Irishmen. Captain Malloy is represented as a very able officer.

HOLMAN COUNTY.—A number of prominent citizens of all parties have called a County Convention, to meet on the 30th inst., to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled at the November election.

ANCIENT NEWSPAPER GONE.—The Green Mountain *Patriot* of Montpelier, Vt., the long time organ of the Democratic party, issued its last number last week. The *Patriot* was published by Charles G. Eastman, lately deceased.

THE STATE FAIR AT BRIGHTON.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Very many eyes watched the sky and the barometer anxiously yesterday as the morning advanced, the clouds still supreme, and not blue sky enough to be seen to make a Dutchman a pair of trowsers, a time honored and reliable criterion in meteorology. Of course there was mud all around, in city and country, and no lack thereof at Brighton, where the rich, black prairie soil is tenderly susceptible of such influences. Were the country threatened with inundation, it is not at Brighton we should expect to find a last retreat. It is low—decidedly low, and in a wet season would be likely to be given over to batrachians and bulrushes. It is not improved by the two days rain.

There was but little rain from the lowering of yesterday, and the clouds were thinner and thinner, until at sunset the sky caught such hues on the Reecy clouds remaining, that everybody prophesied fair weather for to-day.

Yesterday, the third day of the State Fair, was in effect only the second—Tuesday being justly reckoned a blank, without progress. The entry lists were kept open until last evening, and the work generally done yesterday was in the direction of preparation and preliminary.

The entry list numbers TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED, and will reach nearly three thousand. The Fair is a most attractive one compared with any ever held in the Northwest; in some of its features to be after noted it is unequaled.

The city is full of visitors despite unfavorable weather. The rush is large and promises to be immense from all along the lines of our railroads centering here, called out by the excursion rates, and with the return of fine weather the number will be something unprecedented. As it was yesterday there were from six to seven thousand visitors at the Fair Ground and the gate money for the ticksets sold reached $1,600, which must be pronounced excellent and most auspicious, all circumstances considered. The bulk of the passenger carrying traffic yesterday was done by the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, who

Chicago Tribune
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

THE PAST—THE FUTURE.

The feeling in the city yesterday among all persons, of all classes and creeds, upon reading the President's order countermanding Gen. Fremont's proclamation, was one of blank astonishment and dismay. No Sunday in our recollection has been so broken by general indignation and rage. The expression was a common one among Democrats and Republicans that Bull Run was not a circumstance, as compared with this deplorable mistake. The news of the retreat of our army from Stone Bridge never produced half the chagrin and despondency here occasioned by the retreat of the administration from the strong and righteous ground taken by the fearless Fremont. It was felt that the *penalty* of rebellion had been removed, and that the war was now merely a scheme for mutual assassination on a large scale. The opinion was universal that a public meeting must be held to give force to the convictions of the people, and to petition the Government, in both legislative and executive branches, to adopt Gen. Fremont's policy.

Let no one despair of the Republic. Now is the time, if ever, when the country has need of the courage of all her sons. Let each man remember that, if we fail now, we fail forever—that, if we lose heart now, we lose country for all time. In a few weeks Congress will meet in regular session, and if the Administration does not sooner retrace its fatal step, the representatives of the people will enact Fremont's policy into a law. To this end let the masses, who furnish the muscle and money for the war, direct all their efforts. Every daily paper in Chicago—*Times, Post, Journal* and TRIBUNE—has committed itself to Fremont's plan with regard to the slaves of rebels. Every journal in the North, whose opinion is of any consequence, has pronounced in favor of that most wise and resolute and beneficent measure. Every loyal statesman who has spoken, has endorsed and approved it. Equally unanimous is the voice of the great people. *Let that voice be heard in tones of thunder.* Let every member of Congress from the loyal States go to Washington in December pledged fathom deep to the principle that he who draws the sword against his country cannot hold a slave.

CONFIRMED.

The killing of the infamous John A. Washington, while spying about our camp at Elkwater, in Western Virginia, is confirmed. His body has been sent under a flag of truce to the rebel camp.

THE STATE FAIR.

The exhibition as a whole is the most extensive ever before witnessed in the State. The departments of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and agricultural implements and machines are certainly unrivalled at any previous State or United States Fair in the Northwest. Had the location been a judicious one, and the weather favorable, the attendance would have been equally satisfactory.

The board roofs to the buildings, and inconvenient access to the grounds prevented a better display in the departments of Textile Fabrics, Fine Arts, and Manufactures of handsome and fancy goods.

We learn that already a movement is on foot to secure for this city the location of the next State Fair in some favorable location, that shall wipe out the disgrace attending the present exhibition, and to which the people of the Northwest shall turn with pride, as one of the surroundings of the commercial capital of the Valley of the Upper Mississippi.

FROM MISSOURI.

There are all sorts of rumors from different parts of Missouri in our telegraphic dispatches this morning. It is quite certain that Price, with a force estimated at 14,000, has surrounded Lexington, and made a demand upon Col. Mulligan, who is in command of the National forces, to surrender, which demand was refused. This took place probably on Saturday. Up to Sunday no attack had been made by Price. We trust Mulligan has been reinforced, and Price wiped out by this time.

LET US HAVE A DRAFT.

The Hecker Jæger and Turchin's 19th, both mainly recruited in Chicago, are among the regiments ordered by the Government to Washington. The friends of the boys in these two regiments will know where to address them.

But is it not a burning shame that New York, New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the aid of the Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Minnesota men already on the Potomac, cannot defend the Capital and through it their own chief cities, without stripping our Army of the West of five thousand troops, in a crisis like this? What is the East doing? Why should they, so rich in men, call on the West? Have we here nothing to do? Is not Cairo threatened? Is St. Louis safe? Is Missouri pacified? Is the *corps d'armee* in New Orleans full to overflowing? Have not the military authorities at Washington heard of Polk, Pillow, Hardee, McCulloch, Price, Rains, Jeff. Thompson, and Mart. Green, with their 65,000 followers? Is Fremont to be treated as Lyon was? We tell the laggards of the Atlantic sea-board that it is time for them to bestir themselves. They have now got from us of the Northwest nine regiments from Michigan, six from Wisconsin, and one under orders from Minnesota, six from Indiana and more from her are required, and will soon be on their way; and now from Illinois, in addition to Turchin's and Hecker's infantry,—the 19th and 24th,—three regiments of cavalry, Farnsworth, Brackett and Dickey's are commanded to go—a total of 30,000, to say nothing of the Indiana and Ohio men under General Rosecrans doing good service in Western Virginia. Yet the hard fighting is to be in the Valley of the Mississippi!

ONE OF THE FINE ARTS.

"Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts," is one of De Quincey's most readable essays. Slave catching considered as one of the fine arts, would be an excellent theme, [illegible] not so melancholy a feature of the times. It is not our purpose to contain or criticise the art as at present practised, but simply to point out a mathematical rule by which it is governed. The alacrity with which slave catching is followed diminishes in a direct ratio with the distance from Washington, and vice versa. The army at and around the Federal capital displays a very keen scent for the business. Hardly a day passes without our hearing of some luckless fugitive being nabbed in the very act of taking a breath of free air. Up in Gen. Banks's column there seems to be very little taste for the business, though there has been something done at it. Down at Fortress Monroe there is absolutely none at all. Out at St. Louis they have actually given freedom to two slaves of rebel masters. And, going still farther from Washington, we hear that the Kansas soldiers have emancipated *twenty-three* of the same sort. This mathematical phenomenon as applied to human action, will not fail to arrest the notice of Mr. Buckle, the profound and learned author of "Civilization in England."

[illegible]

The Frankfort, Ky., correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin states that Senator Breckinridge had gone to Richmond, Va.—which may be true, although no other paper has the news. Breckinridge has not been heard of since his speech boldly advising resistance to the war tax, and he may with good reason consider himself henceforth safer under the Government of Jeff. Davis than he could [illegible] the Confederate States.

WAR HAS NO LAW.

We have endeavored of late to impress upon our readers our own, and of course, in our opinion, the proper method by which the rebels may be put down and the peace of the country restored. We have assumed and still believe that all loyal men, all men in districts where the loyalty of the masses is so confirmed that the civil tribunals can enforce their judgements, are protected by the Constitution and the laws. They are a shield between us and the arbitrary exercise of power; and he is a traitor who would remove it. All men in arms against the Government are without the pale of the Constitution. They cannot take advantage of its guarantys; they are entitled to none of the rights secured to true men in its sacred pages; they cannot appeal to it for protection. They have contemned it, rebelled against and are now endeavoring by force of arms to overturn it. Can it be possible that it can be made an agent in its own destruction? This is a simple theory, but it is comprehensive and efficient. It follows, then, if it is correct, that the persons and possessions of rebels are at the mercy of the military power. They must be, for war is the abrogation of all law, and an appeal to brute force as between the parties engaged. When firing begins, pleading ends. The General, when in an enemy's country, sits in the Judge's seat and enforces his decisions with his sword. This is no less the case in a rebellion than if our armies were in Mexico or Canada. Were it not, fighting would be impossible. Were the Constitution in force in the rebel States, the General commanding would be guilty of murder if he should order his troops to fire upon the enemy without first having them tried under the Constitution, for treason, and securing for himself the place as executioner. If the Constitution is in force, he ought to be attended by a peripatetic court, and, preliminary to each engagement, ought to send out his constables and bailiffs with a posse and bring the rebels in and examine into their loyalty. If they are guilty, he may fight and kill them. This conclusion is irresistible, and those who clamor for an observance of legal forms in the war, must accept and act upon it. And so of rebel property. We hold that it is absolutely at the disposal of the military arm of the Government, to be removed or destroyed as necessity may demand. Life is of more consequence than money. If we may shoot traitors, may we not seize their cattle and their slaves? The matter resolves into a formula like this: In an enemy's territory there can be no law, other than martial law; and military necessity is a sufficient justification for whatever, within the unwritten code that regulates civilized warfare, is done. Fremont's proclamation—a most timely, necessary and wholesome enunciation of what ought to be the rule of action wherever rebels are found in arms, embodied the popular and proper doctrines. In spite of the President's Order as Commander-in-Chief, whereby the significance is taken out of Fremont's words, this war will not go on another quarter before we shall be compelled to return to this law of retaliation which the head of this Department announced. Let it not be objected that this is despotism. War is always a despotism to those against whom it is made. A constitutional, legal, humane war is impossible. War, as we have before said, is the destruction or abrogation of all law. War and law which shall protect those whom we war against, are as incompatible as fire and water. They cannot coexist. Until, then, we get rid of the notion that rebels, defying both the constitution and the laws, have constitutional and legal rights, we shall be assisting them in training their guns upon ourselves.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

The President's very important letter to Gen. Fremont, received last evening by special dispatch to this paper, is printed herewith. It will challenge the attention of our readers from its intrinsic importance, and also from the high favor with which the General's recent Proclamation was received by all men and all parties, from Kansas to Maine. To enable them to see how seriously the vitality of the words of Fremont is impaired by the President's Order, we copy the section of the law of last Congress, in which the confiscation of the slaves of rebel masters is authorized:

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State, shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person to take up arms against the United States, or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, entrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then and in every such case the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Approved, August 6, 1861.

It will be seen that while Gen. Fremont, after declaring Martial Law, announces in terms the freedom of the slaves of all masters who take part against the authority of the United States, the President, *overlooking the fact that Martial Law overrides, as a military necessity, the laws of Congress as well as the laws of the State in which it is declared,* narrows the General down to the liberation of slaves that have borne arms against the Government, or have been employed upon some naval or military work against the authority of the United States. We quote Fremont's language in the Proclamation, that it may be contrasted with the law which the President reaffirms:

"The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free men.

The difference is essential. The law frees the slaves who have been engaged in disloyal pursuits; the Proclamation frees the slaves of masters who are in rebellion against the Government. By the law, the slaves of Gen. Price and Ex-Governor Jackson, if kept at home raising corn for the rebels, must continue to wear their shackles. By the Proclamation, the slave of the lowest and meanest of the Missouri rebels, the moment his master commits the overt act, becomes a free man. The distinction is obvious.

Our position is well known. There is no Constitution, there is no law, for rebels. They disown and defy both, and can claim the protection of neither. For them MILITARY NECESSITY is the only rule which need or ought to be consulted; and until this ground is assumed and the battle is fought on it, we are condemned to defeat and disgrace. This view, we believe, is that which the people long ago adopted; and they, with us, will believe that the Administration has committed a blunder in this matter which no efforts can retrieve. Men will ask, and properly too, Why is there this extraordinary tenderness when the question of Slavery—the tap-root of this wicked rebellion—is touched, and such notorious disregard of the rights (assuming that the Constitution shields rebels) of white men? Secretary Seward telegraphs to Tom, Dick or Harry, arrest this man or that and send him to Fort Lafayette; and it is done. There is no law for it. The Constitution forbids it; but not a day passes in which some prisoner is not shut up without trial, without even a warrant. The people approve, because they recognize the necessity for each of these acts; but they want the same rigor carried into all operations of the Government—into matters which touch the liberty of the slave as well as the most precious privileges of the white man. Gen. Dix seizes the larger part of half the members of the Maryland Legislature, and the whole country cries Amen! The property of rebels is every day confiscated without legal inquiry, and always upon *ex-parte* statements; and there is no complaint among loyal men, no compunctions on the part of the Administration, no appealing on the part of the President to acts of Congress already out of date. Not a bit of it! But lay a finger upon negro property, offer to interfere with that "sacred relation" between rebel master and loyal slave, and here comes the Constitution and the law to withold all sacrilegious hands. We see neither good sense nor good policy in this delicacy toward the man-sellers and women-whippers who have commenced this unholy war; and we shall be only too glad if the President's action is not the cause of profound and wide-spread dissatisfaction among the men upon whom, for the successful termination of this war, and the support of this *now* imperilled Government, we must depend?

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

There is nothing more gratifying in the progress of the War for the Union, than the alacrity and zeal with which Southern Illinois has come up to the work. At first disposed to regard the contest as an aggressive war on the part of the new President, and hence reluctant to take up arms, the whole people have since mastered the merits of the issue, and have put their shoulders to the wheel in a way which challenges the admiration not only of the country but of the civilized world. There is probably not a distinct section of the United States where a larger number of troops have been raised in proportion to the voters than in our "Egypt." God bless Egypt! Her heart was right all the time.

In noticing the spirit and fidelity which animates this portion of our State, we should do less than our duty if we failed to commend the energy and patriotism of the leading citizens, many of whom are now in the fore front of the battle. Col. John A. Logan, Col. Isham N. Haynie, Col. S. G. Hicks, Col. M. K. Lawler, Lieut. Col. W. I. Stephenson, and scores of others who might be named have deserved well of their country, for they have labored night and day to instruct their fellow citizens in the true nature of the contest, and to organize their aroused feelings into effective military strength. They have succeeded nobly. They have proved worthy disciples of their deceased statesman and champion, Douglas. The work which he was only permitted to commence, they have, in a great measure, finished. If he were now living, it would probably be his chief satisfaction to point to the example of Southern Illinois, the country which, in a political sense, was peculiarly his own.

While we make this gratifying acknowledgement to the loyalty and zeal of our brethren in Egypt, they will not deem it improper if we notice the mean attempt, on the part of certain journals, to create jealousy and ill feeling between the northern and southern portions of the State, by representing that the one section brought on the war and the other is doing the major share of the fighting. Brave men and patriots do not talk in this way. The facts are, first that Jeff. Davis and his fellow-traitors brought on the war, and second, that Northern Illinois has raised as many troops as any other part of the State or the United States. We know that *eleven* regiments have been raised in Northern Illinois since the ten regiments were raised in the Congressional districts, without counting those who have gone into Camp Butler, and without reckoning the "regiment for the State at large," (the 19th, Col. Turchin), nine companies of which were from the Northern counties. If any portion of the State has done better, we shall be glad to know it, and not jealous in the least. The *State Register* has harped on this unpleasant string to an unseemly extent. Let us hear no more of it. The time for these petty bickerings is past.

CONCILIATING JEFF. DAVIS.

We fail to perceive what good end is to be gained by conciliating Jeff. Davis. All the world knows that Davis & Co., are bent upon establishing a new government. Whatever it is necessary to do, to bring about this prime result they are doing, and will continue to do as long as they have breath. It is senseless to suppose that any amount of devotion to slavery on our part will divert the rebels from their settled purpose. We may declare a thousand times a day, we may swear by all the saints in the calendar, that while we hate the slaveholders' rebellion we love slavery—it will only excite the derision and contempt of our enemies, and inspire them with new hope of success in their unholy enterprise. They have never thanked us once for our tenderness in regard to slavery—they have never uttered one complaint when we have struck at their "peculiar institution." It is not to be supposed that they would ever vote for Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Seward, or Mr. Chase, or Mr. Cameron, or Mr. Welles, or Mr. Blair, or Mr. Bates, on any terms. Why then, in the name of Heaven, should they be *conciliated?*

After Bull Run, the people supposed that we had done with this kind of fooling. The peril was so imminent that it was thought we might begin to fight in earnest. Men said to each other "experience is a good teacher; we have waged war with insinuations till we have found that they don't win battles; now we will pull off the gloves and strike from the shoulder." Fremont's proclamation came at this juncture, declaring that the parricide who draws his dagger against his country *shall forfeit life, property and slave.* The loyal millions exclaimed with one accord, "This sounds like business; we have made a beginning; we are getting in earnest; we have got done conciliating Jeff. Davis." Vain and foolish imaginings! Giddy and misguided public, ever feeding on the apples of Sodom, ever, like the daughters of Danaus, pouring water into sieves, thinking to fill them and end their torment. No, we are still conciliating Jeff. Davis.

IOWA POLITICS.

N. B. Baker, the nominee of the "Union" Convention of Iowa, for Governor of that State, declines to accept the honor tendered him, and the ticket on which he was placed is now without a head. The contest is, then, narrowed down to Kirkwood and Mason—the latter being more than suspected of disloyalty to the Government and the Union cause. He will unquestionably be beaten; but not so effectually as if all parties and all men in favor of prosecuting the war to an honorable peace—by that we mean the punishment of the traitors and the re-establishment of the national authority on every foot of the national domain—had united in a vigorous expression of their patriotic sentiments, at the polls. Thousands of men who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party—particularly those who saw in Mr. Douglas an exponent of their principles—will not touch Mason, no matter how heavily the old leaders may attempt to apply the party lash. They want a man whose love for the cause admits of no question—one who has no treasonable wishes to explain away, no purposes to conceal—one who is not an eleventh-hour convert to the necessity of enforcing obedience to the Constitution and the laws, by fleets and armies. They will not find him in Mason. He is a party hack of questionable fidelity. All his life he has been a willing servitor of the South, and he is too old to change.

We have no hesitation in saying that the Republicans of Iowa acted unwisely in following the example of the Democracy, and calling a party convention. They should have taken advantage of the errors of their adversaries, and appealed to the people to put parties aside, temporarily at least, and unite for the rescue of the country. Such was the part of patriotism and good policy. But they did not improve the opportunity before them; and now they must not be disappointed if the affection of certain partisans for whatever is labelled "Democratic," though it leads to treason and disgrace, gives them trouble. For one thing, at least, they must be prepared. It is unquestionably true that, somewhere in the North, there has been gathered a fund of considerable magnitude for influencing the public mind in favor of the dissolution of the Union, or the acceptance, by all the States, of Jeff. Davis's Constitution. It is being used in New Jersey, in Connecticut, and New Hampshire. It is that which supported the New York *Day Book* and the *News*, which keeps alive and hot with treason the pestilent little sheets of lesser fame, which are doing, in their way, their uttermost to distract and divide the North, that the rebels may profit and rebellion flourish thereby. Iowa is the first State, in which, since the opening of the war, a party contest, in disregard of an Union organization, is to come off. The occasion will be improved by the concealed enemies of the Republic to apply the arts that they have already put in practice in New York and New England; and when, for a hopeless cause and for a candidate who has no show of success, newspapers are found vexing and distracting the public by appeals for a dishonorable peace, holding up pecuniary rewards as compensation for national dishonor, and exciting sympathy for the rebels on the ground that *they* have always been willing to compromise, and the North would not—when, we say, papers and orators spend time and money in such efforts, their readers and hearers may be assured that the agent of the rebels and cut-throats has taken Iowa in his tour, and that the price of an attempt to break up this Government, and substitute a slave-breeding oligarchy in its place, has been paid and accepted. Let all Union men—we make no appeals to Republicans now-a-days—beware. By their partizanship they have opened the door for the tempter to come in. Let them now see to it that he does not practically put the State on the side of Belial!

We understand from our Iowa correspondent that Gen. Baker withdrew from the position assigned him by his friends, for this reason only: He deprecated the division of the real Union men—the fighting Union men—of the State, into two parties, one headed by Governor Kirkwood, and the other by himself, thus opening the door to the success of Mason—the last man whom loyal Iowa ought to elect. This is an honorable and patriotic motive which does the declining nominee more credit than an election!

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	46,494	34,332
Wheat, bu	686 998	749,487
Corn, bu	1,005 002	1,174,425
Oats, bu	29,730	149,298
Rye, bu	4,883	20,640
Barley, bu	3,321	....
Seeds, lbs	517,490	848,594
Pork, bbls	8	1,045
Cut meats, lbs	115,300	856 516
Lard, lbs	2,160	662
Tallow, lbs	8 842	1,449
Live Hogs, no	3,570	3,034
Dressed Hogs, no	....	....
Beef Cattle, no	4,662	3,049

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859
Flour, brls	936,852	343,214	369 901
Wheat, bus	9,924,496	7,764,680	4 098,008
Corn, bus	19,895,129	13,606,034	3,945,594
Oats, bus	1,088 598	968,167	755,097
Rye, bus	291,698	107,288	103 873
Barley, bus	350,088	256,142	149,683
Seed, lbs	4,528 808	4,434,105	3,165,216
Pork, brls	82,946	12,774	18,685
Cut meats, lbs	8,575,694	6,786,986	5,022,014
Lard, lbs	6,236,157	3,979 599	2,931,858
Tallow, lbs	450,394	206 328	280 990
Live Hogs, no	177,607	106,705	61,653
Dressed Hogs, no	144 115	45,200	20,364
Beef Cattle, no	109,247	91,939	45,515

The following table shows the estimated amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 16th inst., compared with the estimates of the three previous weeks:

	Sept. 16.	Sept 9	Sept 2.	Aug. 26.
Flour, bu	7,421	7,585	8,124	9,876
Wheat, bu	350,138	524,764	576 089	457,340
Corn, bu	2,218 118	2,409,825	2,906 056	2,565,448
Oats, bu	184,366	303,170	348,703	364,245

During the past week Flour has advanced 10a15c per bbl; wheat advanced 10a12c on spring, and 7a9c on winter; corn advanced 3a3 1-2c.

The Military Position of Cairo and its Surroundings.

For weeks past, the name of Cairo has been in almost every issue of every leading journal in the country. Its strategetic importance in a military point of view is universally acknowledged; but the strength of that position to the army in possession cannot be fully understood without careful study of the topography of its surroundings. Let our readers take the largest and best map at their command, and we will try and give them some idea of the strength and the importance of Cairo as a military post.

The first thing that attracts attention is the extreme southern position of the city. It is the most southerly point in the free States, and is in the latitude of Norfolk, Va., and within less than forty miles of the southern line of Virginia and Kentucky, and it is more than one-third of the way between Chicago and New Orleans. The Illinois Central Railway connects it directly with the entire rail road system of the Northern States. Situated at the confluence of the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers, it is of course accessible by steamer to all the great rivers of the Mississippi Valley, and below Cairo the Mississippi is navigable for the largest steamers the year round. The latitude of the country below Cairo, together with the warm waters of the Tennessee river, which flows, so to speak, up North from the Southern States and enters the Ohio at Paducah, Ky, fifty miles above Cairo, keeps the lower Mississippi free from ice during the coldest winters.

Cairo, when in possession of an army, is specially inaccessible to an opposing foe. The highlands of southern Illinois terminate at Villa Ridge, twelve miles north of Cairo. The belt of country for the next five or six miles south of Villa Ridge, extending very nearly across from the Mississippi to the Ohio, is low and swampy, covered with very heavy cottonwood, cypress, and other timber common to Mississippi bottoms. The Cash river, a deep and navigable stream, after approaching the Mississippi within a mile, runs nearly east through this swamp, and enters the Ohio a short distance below Mound City. The Illinois Central Railway crosses this swamp on a long trestle work, and besides this, if we mistake not, there are but two approaches to Cairo—one by the road on the narrow strip of land between the Cash and the Mississippi, and the other by the road on the banks of the Ohio from Mound City. All these approaches can be defended by a few troops and a battery of artillery against an immensely superior force. The burning of the trestle bridge of the Illinois Central would leave but two points to be defended.

The surface of the ground on which Cairo stands, and from four to five miles north of the town, is ten, and some of it perhaps twenty feet above the swamp described; but still a levee of from five to fifteen feet high surrounds it in order to protect it from inundation at high water. This levee forms an admirable breastwork from behind which field artillery and infantry could do terrible execution upon an approaching enemy, if by any means he had passed the natural obstacles and the military defences placed north of the town, or if he should approach it by steamers on the water. But Fort Defiance on the point at the lower end of the city in which are a sufficient number of sixty-four pounders, mortars, &c., renders it absolutely impossible for a fleet to approach from the Lower Mississippi, the only direction from which danger can be apprehended. The guns in the fort command the Mississippi for three miles below the point, at which an approaching fleet would first come in sight. Opposite Fort Defiance across the Mississippi, is

BIRD'S POINT.

Here is the large farm of Col. Bird, now fully occupied for military purposes. A small breastwork was at first thrown up near the river; but this is included in a much larger fort now rapidly approaching completion. It mounts a large number of very heavy guns, and the wide cleared space they command renders the approach of a large army almost impossible.

At high water nearly the entire farm is overflowed. The country in the rear is about as impassible as that back of Cairo. A large slough leaves the Mississippi directly below Price's landing, twenty-five miles above Bird's Point. A part of it returns to the Mississippi a short distance above the Point, but the larger portion spreads itself out and enters the Mississippi above and below Belmont, opposite Columbus, twenty miles below Cairo. The Cairo and Fulton railroad crosses this slough on a high trestle work. Bird's Point has but two roads leading to it. One from Charleston, sixty miles west—but twelve on the line of the railroad—and one up the bank of the river from Belmont. Both of these roads are very easily rendered impassible for an army by the destruction of bridges and falling the heavy timbers of the bottoms across them, so that the surprise and the taking of Bird's Point, except by regular approaches and an overwhelming force is well nigh a military impossibility. The heavy guns from Fort Defiance can very easily throw shell over the works at the Point into the woods that surround the farm of Col. Bird, on all save the river side. Norfolk, four miles below Bird's Point, is occupied by Col. Oglesby, with several regiments who, if forced to fall back, could throw obstructions in the road that would delay the enemy for several hours, and perhaps days, enabling the commander to concentrate all the available forces in and about Cairo behind the entrenchment at Bird's Point. The enemy know all this full well, and hence though their threats have been frequent and loud, they have not yet and probably will not venture an attack. About a mile below Cairo on the Kentucky shore is

FORT HOLT.

The Generals in command at Cairo have kept a close watch upon this point all summer, but they did not occupy it till the rebels had taken possession of Columbus, twenty miles below. So thoroughly were all things ready, that though the point was first taken a week ago last Sunday, by Saturday the fort was ready for the enemy. The bank on which it stands is high, but is overflowed to the depth of from three to eight feet at high water. The ground gradually falls off from the bank of the river, and for the distance of from three to seven miles, it is low and swampy, and filled with long, narrow, moon-shaped sloughs and lakes, and impassable for an army. A few miles below Fort Holt the outlet from these sloughs enters the Mississippi, and the crossing can be so obstructed and defended that the approach of an army is almost impossible. In fact, the entire country around Cairo for many miles, is low and composed entirely of the fine sediment brought down by the great rivers that mingle their waters here; and at all seasons except long continued dry weather, the rich alluvial soil forms a sea of mud of unfathomable depth, across which no prudent General would think of marching an army. The only remaining approach is by river, and the forts and gunboats interpose resistless obstacles to any such movement. Hence, though Gen. Polk has had a well appointed army of 26,000 men within a day's march, on a good road, of Cairo and Bird's Point, he has manifested no disposition to risk an attack. Two other points deserve notice in this connection: The first is

MOUND CITY

six miles above Cairo, on the Illinois shore. The road from the opposite side, in Kentucky, is said to be passably good, and fears have been entertained lest the enemy should by this route throw a column across the Ohio, in the rear of Cairo. Col. Lawler's regiment has been stationed for many weeks at Mound City, and should the enemy attempt any such movement, Cairo is so near, that before he could gain a position in Illinois, he would be sure to be utterly annihilated. The other point referred to is

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY,

fifty miles above Cairo. At this place, the Tennessee river, navigable for hundreds of miles, and flowing directly north from northern Alabama and Mississippi, enters the Ohio. A railway also connects it with all the railways of the South. As soon as Gen. Polk, with his army of rebels, arrived at Columbus, the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, Gen. Grant took possession of Paducah. It is only forty-seven miles from Columbus to Paducah—a distance that can be made in two days by any army, over a good road, and such it is; and had Gen. Polk at once marched on Paducah without halting at Columbus, he would have kept Gen. Grant and his steamers decidedly "active" in order to get an army there of sufficient strength to repel him. The golden days were lost and Gen. Smith is now in readiness to give him a warm reception. Should Polk march on Paducah, his movement would at once be known and before he could get there, the fleet of steamers at Cairo could take up an abundance of troops to drive him back in hot haste to the land of Dixie whence he came.

Next to Cairo it is plain that Paducah is the most important strategetic point that has been taken in the Mississippi valley. By the railway alone, as proved by the freight books now in possession of our officers, from one to five car loads of flour and as many of bacon, have daily gone South for the last two months. Other military stores, ammunition, equipments and clothing, have gone forward to the full extent of the capacity of the road. In addition to this the steamers on the Tennessee river have been most actively employed and the only misfortune is that the rebels did not invade the neutrality of Kentucky months ago, that this large and infamous traffic might have been stopped at a much earlier day.

A careful reading of the above article, with the advantages of a map, will show why the rebels have failed to attack Cairo and Bird's Point, and why the early occupation of them by the troops of Illinois was one of the most important movements that has been made during the progress of this causeless and wicked rebellion.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Something about the Reputed Removal of General Fremont—The Arrest of Frank P. Blair, Jr.—Blair endorses Fremont's Proclamation—An Impending Controversy—The President's Amendment to Gen. Fremont's Emancipation Proclamation—The St. Louis Fortifications—Scenes at the Provost Marshal's Office—Horses and Cavalry by the Wholesale—Departure of the P. M. General—Lt.-Gov. Reynold's property to be Confiscated—Mail from St. Joseph—New Woods Lottery Shops.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16, 1861.

The reported intention of the Administration to supercede Gen. Fremont in the command of this Department, has been the chief theme of conversation in this city for several days past, and it has elicited an unusual degree of bitterness. The first impression that is apt to strike the mind of a newcomer in connection with the rebellion is, that it is the result of personal enemies; and in common conversation it is often remarked that "Frank Blair is at the head of the movement for the removal of Fremont." It is not probable that this statement is strictly true; and in fact, the warmest friends of Blair protest that it is not true in any sense. But whatever may be the motive or whoever the instigator of the movement, one fact is patent—Gen. Fremont is too popular to be disturbed, and the Administration cannot afford to pick a quarrel with him on any terms. The evidence of that fact may be found in the remarkable unanimity with which the people of the entire North have endorsed Gen. Fremont's recent proclamation, and the belief of the whole country, which amounts to a positive conviction, that Fremont is really the man for the crisis. It is not to be denied that many charges are made against him, although none of them are sufficiently well founded to justify the public in forming a correct judgment.

The news of the arrest of Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., is taken with better humor than might have been expected. It is regarded as closely allied to the rumors of Fremont's removal. The order of arrest reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14, 1861.

Col. Francis P. Blair, Jr., of the First Missouri Light Artillery, is hereby placed under arrest. The limits of Col. Blair's arrest will be the limits of the city of St. Louis. By order of
MAJOR GENERAL FREMONT.
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant.

The charges against the accused have not been made public. Neither has Col. Blair himself been informed what they are. To-day he is snugly ensconced at the residence of the sub-Treasurer, Benjamin G. Farran, and smoking his cigar as quietly as if nothing had happened. Of course there will be a controversy and with powerful friends in Washington, Frank Blair will prove no ordinary antagonist. There is one phase of this difficulty that it is right the public should understand. Col. Blair is an enthusiastic endorser of Gen. Fremont's proclamation, and indignantly repudiates the slander which has been circulated that he has denounced Gen. Fremont for that. So far from differing with Fremont, and on that point, Col. Blair asserts positively that he believes it would have been a right move if the same proclamation had been issued a month earlier.

The impending controversy will probably turn out very rich before it is concluded. There are charges and counter charges. This morning the rumor is circulated that Fremont has given a contract to some California friends to cast shot and shell at 8 cents per pound, and that the contract has been sublet at 2½ cents per pound, and that it has six months to run. On the other hand it has been stated on the street, that one day last week Frank Blair endeavored to persuade Fremont to give out a contract to his friends for certain supplies at his own price, and upon Fremont's refusal, Blair left him angrily. These are specimens of the statements made on both sides. It is impossible to arrive at any conclusion in regard to their truthfulness or falsity. Upon the slightest questioning, however, of those who venture to breathe an accusation against Gen. Fremont, it is invariably found that the complaints terminate in the old charge of "exclusiveness," and "Hungarian body guard humbug," etc. While it is true that formerly there were serious grounds for these complaints, the same grounds do not exist now. Fremont's headquarters are still unapproachable for those who have no business to transact, but to those who really have a right to see the commanding General, the approach is comparatively easy. There may indeed be room for further reform in this matter, but anybody who will reflect must come to the conclusion that it is quite the fault of underlings more than of Gen. Fremont that access to him has been denied to many worthy people in times past. Many worthy citizens whose names have been identified with the Union cause from its inception, have been led into the errors of assailing Fremont for this reason. This is to be regretted, but it is childish to call for his absolute removal upon such grounds. The whole business is unfortunate, and tends to weaken the cause in this city.

President Lincoln's modification of General Fremont's proclamation is understood to be a sop to the pro-slavery Unionists of Kentucky. What on earth Kentuckians had to complain of in a matter belonging exclusively to Missouri, is not explained. Various opinions are entertained in relation to the modification. It is plain that Fremont himself refused to make the amendment, but told the President that if he chose to do it, he could do so, and the President accordingly did it. Practically, the proclamation was of small importance originally, because there was no power to enforce its provisions in regard to the slaves of Missouri rebels; and hence the modification makes very little practical difference. In future operations the voice of the people will ultimately demand that all slaves belonging to armed rebels shall be emancipated, as the idea is not to be tolerated for an instant that the Government can own a human being, or sell one to slavery again.

The fortifications around the city are progressing rapidly toward completion. A large force of laborers are engaged upon them night and day, and through Sundays as well as other days. The object of hastening the early completion of these defences appears to look to the withdrawal of the large bodies of troops required for the defence of the city without the fortifications. The guns for these works are already on the ground, and the point is already gained that no rebel battery can now approach St. Louis near enough to shell the city without being met with a stout resistance.

Major, or rather Brigadier General, McKinstry's office is still besieged by applicants for passes to leave the city. The scene in front of his office, corner of Washington Avenue and Fourth street, is instructive as well as amusing. It calls to mind the ideal of a county fair or of election day in a country town, and of the appearance of the exterior of the principal tavern on such occasions in such places. The street is crowded with vehicles and horses and every marketman from Illinois is required to procure a pass, and before a pass can be used the oath of allegiance must be subscribed. Still there is no doubt that many secessionists do manage to leave the city and obtain means of reaching the interior, where they may communicate with secessia. It has even been intimated that an extensive system of correspondence between Northern secession spies and the Jeff. Davis authorities is kept up through Missouri, and via Fayetteville and Little Rock, Arkansas, to Memphis, Tennessee.

The number of horses now on hand in this city and county is immense. They must number many thousands. As soon as the cavalry regiments now forming are all equipped, and ready for service, there will be more cavalry in this Department than in any other. The horses as a general thing are fine animals. It is doubted if the horses used by Gen. Fremont's body guard can be excelled by any stock in the country.

Hon. Montgomery Blair and Quartermaster General Meigs left the city this morning on their return to Washington. The object of their mission is not known. It is reported that a spicy discussion took place between the Postmaster General and *Jessie* last night on the subject of recently talked of "forward movements." The Cabinet officer is said to have been silenced. *Nous verrons.*

It is currently reported that the property of the late Lieut. Gov. Thos. C. Reynolds, who has been aiding the rebels, will be confiscated this week. He is one of the few rebels who had some property to confiscate in St. Louis.

A mail came through from St. Joseph on Sunday with dates to the 10th inst., and it is believed that Major Sturges and Gen. Pope are by this time safe in that city. The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad may be considered as open.

A petition is circulating asking the Provost Marshal to shut up Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lottery shops here. The principal owner is Ben. Wood of New York. C.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Fight Near Fort Scott—The Enemy Moving Off towards Lexington—Fremont's Proclamation—Slaves of Rebels Liberated—Gen. Lane's Army—Montgomery and Jennison—Affairs at St. Joseph, etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MOUND CITY, Kansas, Sept. 8.

Reliable information has just arrived that a rebel force 2,000 strong made an attack last night on Fort Scott. They were, however, repulsed, with considerable loss. Our loss is one man killed and one slightly wounded. The rebels succeeded in driving off some 70 or 80 Government mules that were feeding some two miles from the fort. A general battle will be fought soon, unless the rebels shall retreat. There will be bloody work if Rains & Co. dare to set foot on Kansas soil again. Your correspondent will be there, and if spared will give only details for the readers of the TRIBUNE. KANSAS.

LATER—THE ENEMY MOVING OFF—"CONTRABANDS" COMING IN.

[From the Conservative, Sept. 11.]

N. S. Knights, Esq., left Fort Scott at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, 8th inst., and arrived here yesterday. We are indebted to him for reliable advices of Col. Lane's movements.

Rains's main force has never been farther advanced than twelve miles east of Fort Scott. His pickets, however, have been within two miles, and there have been trifling collisions. Last Wednesday, the rebel commander commenced a retreat in the direction of Lexington, leaving about a thousand men at a camp twelve miles east of Fort Scott.

Lane had about three thousand three years' men, and ten or fifteen hundred fourteen days' men. He has dismissed a portion of the latter, and the remainder with part of Weer's men were to be left at Camp Lincoln in charge of Col. Weer.

The rest of the troops were started on Saturday and Sunday, in pursuit of Rains, in three different bodies, to re-unite before proceeding far. Lane, was to leave shortly after Mr. Knight started. The thousand men left by Rains have undoubtedly been captured before this.

Col. Lane has issued a general order, declaring that all under his command who should seize goods, except in accordance with proper orders, would be treated as thieves and robbers. He said the order would be read to all the men before crossing the Missouri line and must be obeyed.

On Saturday night Col. Jennison's command brought in 120 cattle, and 100 sheep for the Commissary Department. Seventeen or eighteen "contrabands" and a large number of horses were also brought in. In all about five hundred cattle had been taken from rebels.

NEGROES "DECLARED FREE MEN" UNDER FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

[From the Conservative, Sept. 10th.]

Fremont's proclamation is bearing fruit. Twelve negroes, all young men, have arrived here, rescued from slavery by their master's treason and the proclamation. The traitor lives at Independence, Mo., and is a leading secessionist. He had 22 or 23 slaves in all, of whom 10 or 11 were women and children, who were unable to leave.

The twelve fled from Independence, but were seized by the rebel pickets. Before they could be sent back, however, their captors had a brush with pickets of the Kansas City Union force, which resulted in the capture of the rebels and negroes. This was on Friday. The master having been ascertained to be a traitor, the darkies were set at liberty, and have come up here.

THE REBELS ROBBING EACH OTHER.

The rebels in St. Joseph seem to have had no more mercy for secessionists than for loyal men. Almost all the goods taken from the Omaha belonged to their brethren. Wonder if they won't be glad to be delivered from their friends!

St. Jo tories won't ask again to have Federal troops leave them. One heavy firm has fared very badly. Nave, McCord & Co., had a large amount of goods on the Omaha, and when the rebel soldiery refused to permit her to leave, this firm offered and paid $1,500 for the purpose of having her goods go on her. The result was that both money and goods went to the secesh camp.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

FROM KANSAS CITY.—The Majors came up yesterday afternoon; Col. Clough and Major Upson were on. On Monday Col. Peabody with 900 men went to Lexington by boats. Maj. Van Horn accompanied the expedition. They are daily expected back. The rebels, who have been closely beleaguring Lexington, have been taught a lesson by this time. Maj. Dean, with four companies of Cass county Home Guards arrived at Kansas city on Wednesday.

Col. Cook, with his command of eighteen companies of regulars—which are full, and contain about 1700 men—was to have left Fort Laramie on Monday last, the 2d inst. A march of about 35 days will bring them here.

When the Secessionists of Platte county visit the river bank on the Island opposite, we suppose they are fishing for "Minnies." One of them caught a big Minie on Saturday last. It proved too heavy, and broke his rod.

First Colorado Regiment.

The Pike's Peakers have contributed a regiment for the war, which, as it is composed mainly of Western men, we publish the list of officers, among whom the names of several Chicago men will be recognized:

Colonel—John P. Slough.
Lieut. Colonel—Samuel F. Tappan.
Major—John M. Chivington.
Quartermaster—S. H. Moer.
Assistant Quartermaster—J. H. Dudley.
Aid-de-Camp—Richard E. Whitsitt.
Paymaster—John S. Fillmore.
Co. A—Captain—Edward W. Wynkoop.
First Lieut.—James R. Shaffer.
Second Lieut.—Joseph C. Davidson.
B—Captain—Samuel M. Logan.
First Lieut.—Isaac Gray.
Second Lieut.—Edward A. Jacobs.
C—Captain—R. Sopris.
First Lieut.
Second Lieut.
D—Captain—Jacob Downing.
First Lieut.—W. F. Roath.
Second Lieut.—E. Davidson.
E—Captain—Scott J. Anthony.
First Lieut.—Geo. P. Beach.
Second Lieut.—John K. Tappan.
F—Captain—Samuel H. Cook.
First Lieut.—George Nelson.
Second Lieut.—Wm. F. Marshall.
G—Captain—Josiah W. Hambleton.
First Lieut.—Wm. F. Wilder.
Second Lieut.—J. C. Ruddle.
H—Captain—George L. Sanborn.
First Lieut.—Jacob B. Bennett.
Second Lieut.—Byron N. Sanford.
I—Captain—Charles Maile.
First Lieut.—Charles Kerber.
Second Lieut.—John Baker.
K—Captain—Charles P. Marion.
First Lieut.—George S. Eayres.
Second Lieut.—Robert McDonald.

Prince Napoleon.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—Prince Napoleon is here, and leaves for New York to-morrow.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE REBELLION.

IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

ST. JOSEPH CAPTURED BY THE FEDERALS.

Lexington Surrounded and Col. Mulligan Ordered to Surrender.

HE DECLINES TO DO SO.

HE HAS NOT YET BEEN ATTACKED.

Reported Capture of Mart Green and His Thieves.

OTHER EXCITING NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

FROM CAIRO AND PADUCAH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 14.

The following letter from the President to Gen. Fremont was transmitted by mail on Thursday:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1861.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT:

SIR:—Yours of the 8th, in answer to mine of the 2d inst., is just received. Assuming that you, upon the ground, could better judge of the necessity of your position than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of Aug. 30th I perceived no general objection to it. The particular clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves, appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress passed the 6th of last August upon the same subject, and hence I wrote you expressing my wish that that clause should be modified accordingly. Your answer, just received, expresses the preference on your part that I should make an order for the modification, which I cheerfully do.

It is therefore ordered that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held and construed as to conform to and not transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved August 6th, 1861;" and that said act be published at length with this order.

[Signed] A. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Fremont, when here, told the President that her husband would choose between obeying the proclamation and resigning. This may help to explain the strange and unaccountable paragraphs in New York dispatches.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 16.

An expedition, 800 strong, under command of Col. Oglesby, with four pieces of Capt. Taylor's battery, went down from Norfolk on Saturday to within four miles of Columbus, the gun-boat Taylor attending as coast guard. Saw a squad of rebel cavalry two miles away, thought to be 300 strong, but could not get within fighting distance. No other sign of rebels. The gun-boat threw shells into the woods where the rebels were seen, but got no response. On the way back, the boys of the 11th picked up the dinner at Col. Hunter's, prepared for the rebel cavalry.

The expedition out from Bird's Point saw no sign of rebels. The enemy is not supposed to be in force this side of Columbus. More troops were forwarded last night and to-day to Fort Jefferson, opposite Norfolk.

The 9th and 23d (Hecker) regiments went northward to-day on the Illinois Central. Destination unknown.

Troops and artillery came down yesterday from St. Louis, and landed at Fort Holt.

Transportation and army stores arrived last evening for Lew Wallace's Indiana Regiment, stationed at Paducah.

The crew and the steamer John Gault, seized by the Government some time ago, and crew placed under arrest were to-day examined and every one discharged. The boat, however remains in the possession of the Government, and takes the place of the "W. H. B." in the Paducah line.

Information thought to be reliable, reports the rebel gunboat Yankee sunk in the Mississippi opposite New Madrid. A shot of the Lexington, in the fight the other day is said to have crippled her so badly that floating down for repairs as stated she sunk. There is great activity among our troops at Cairo and surroundings. The transport steamers are very busy.

All is quiet at Paducah.

Generals Pillow and Polk were reported at Columbus with fifteen thousand men, badly equipped. They have been threatening to move against Paducah, but indications now are that they will not do so.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 17, 1861.

The gunboat Conestoga captured the steamers V. K. Stephenson and Gazelle, up Cumberland River yesterday. The Stephenson had fifty tons iron aboard; the Gazelle was without cargo.

The Tyler came up to day from below, reporting everything quiet at Camp Jefferson, and at Norfolk no signs of rebels.

A. B. English, from back of Commerce, Mo., was arrested yesterday as a spy. Proof strong against him.

Everything is in good condition in and about Cairo.

Parties from Paducah represent everything quiet there.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Sept. 17, 1861.

General Pope arrived from St. Joseph yesterday, and will leave for St. Louis to-morrow. The railroad and telegraph are repaired and in operation to St. Joseph. No fears are entertained of further interruption; a train arrived from that city this afternoon, making regular time. Capt. Insley, Quartermaster of the Kansas Brigade, leaves for Kansas to-morrow, with horses, equipments, &c., in all about 40 car loads.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17, 1861.

We have advices from Lexington to Sunday, up to which time no attack had been made upon the town. Price had been in close proximity for two or three days, but for some reason had delayed making any demonstrations. The report of an attack on Thursday is contradicted.

Major General Hunter left here by the morning train for Jefferson City.

Benton Barracks were at last duly inaugurated this afternoon. There was a fine review of all the troops quartered there, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Generals Fremont, Curtis, Sigel, and McKinstry, were present when the flag was raised. At the suggestion of Gen. McKinstry, three cheers were given for the flag and three more for Fremont.

There was quite a flag raising on Second street to-day, some thirty of our merchants threw the stars and stripes out to the breeze.

Lieut. Frank Wolf, formerly of Dayton or Cincinnati, Ohio, and an officer of Company B, of artillery battalion of Sigel's brigade, was fatally stabbed this afternoon by a private named Ahlier. Ahlier was endeavoring to desert, and upon Lieut. Wolf's pursuing, he turned upon and stabbed him with his knife, cutting his heart in twain. He expired instantly.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The *Democrat* has a dispatch from St. Joseph, 15th, which says Gen. Pope has sent a column of 10,000 men, with three pieces of artillery, under Colonel Smith, after the rebels who left here on the 13th, and there is little doubt but that their large train of plunder will be captured, although, as usual, they will disperse, and being mounted will escape, unless Colonel Smith should surprise them.

Cols. Cramer and Edwards, the first commanding the irregular forces of Missouri volunteers and the latter about 600 Iowa State troops, will arrive here Sunday, having swept the entire region north of this city. The General will immediately put them in motion along both sides of the Railroad, to clear out small squads of rebels remaining in the woods between here and Chillicothe. The General says that in five days Northern Missouri will be quiet again.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—It is reported that a battle took place at Lexington yesterday, between the federals there and Green's rebels, in which most of the latter were captured. This needs confirmation.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Another bridge was burned on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road a day or two since, precipitating a locomotive into the stream and killing the Engineer.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—A special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat*, from Jefferson City, says a man named Griffith arrived here to-day, and states that on Saturday last Gen. Price, with 17,000 men, had surrounded Lexington and sent a summons to Col. Mulligan to surrender. Col. Mulligan refused, when Price is reported to have sent word that he would give him until 4 o'clock on Monday to surrender, and if he did not he would march on him with a black flag. It is confidently believed here that Gen. Sturgis has by this time reached Lexington, from St. Joseph, and that Price will be cut off or forced to retreat. Quite a panic prevailed at Georgetown on the receipt of the news from Lexington, and several families fled.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Gen. Sturgis, with one regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry and one company of artillery, took possession of St. Joseph, Mo., on Friday last.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Reports are current here that the Confederates have evacuated Columbus, Ky.—[Doubtful.—TRIB.]

From Western Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 13.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes the following items:

The railroad bridge over Little Platte river is not yet repaired. This does not interrupt traveling, however, passengers, mails and troops being transferred at the bridge.

Three regiments U. S. troops—the Illinois 16th, Iowa 3d, and Kansas 2d—reached here to-day, and more will arrive to-morrow. Before the arrival of the Federal troops, more than 5,000 mounted rebels rode out of town, bound south to join Gen. Price. They are an undisciplined crowd, well mounted but poorly armed. The Union men are jubilant and hopeful again.

At Stewart's yesterday two companies of Col. Morgan's Home Guards had a skirmish with a band of secessionists, and routed them, killing ten or more, and captured several horses.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17.—Intelligence from the West received here to-day, contradicts the report that Parsons had arrived at Georgetown with 4000 rebels.

The news from Lexington up to Saturday, shows there has been no fight there up to that time, though the federals had been summoned to surrender by Price, whose army was 14,000 strong. Gen. Pope will reinforce Lexington to-morrow, the 18th, with 4000 men.

An Independent Regiment, Col. Hovey, was sent to guard the Laramie Bridge from this place.

To-day, as the train was leaving, a private named Wallace, in getting on the train, fell and was run over and killed.

The steamer War Eagle arrived this evening, having left Boonville at 3 P. M. to-day. It reports all quiet there. There were about 2,200 Federals there when the boat left, besides Home Guards, consisting of the Iowa 5th, Indiana 8th and a battalion of the Indiana 23d.

Last night a battalion of Home Guards were sent west to guard Laramie bridge, eight miles from Boonville. On entering the bridge they were fired upon by rebel pickets. They returned the fire, killing one rebel and wounding another. None of the Home Guards were injured.

A private in Company K, Iowa 5th, named Barrett, committed suicide on the War Eagle this evening on her way down, by shooting himself.

The steamer Clara Bell had arrived in safety at Lexington.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes as follows: "Persons who arrived here this morning report that on Wednesday night General Price was moving toward Sedalia with 11,000 men, and that Parsons was there with 2,500 rebels and 16 pieces of artillery; other accounts say Price left Warrensburg for Lexington on Wednesday night."

Reports are current that Lexington has been captured, but they are not believed.

Parties from Pettis county report a fight at Blackwater in which the secessionists defeated the Home Guards and burnt Blackwater bridge.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence Between the President and Hon. Jo. Holt—Reported Movement of Zollicoffer.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—The Louisville *Journal* of this morning publishes a correspondence between Hon. Jos. Holt and the President in regard to Fremont's Proclamation. In answer to Mr. Holt's inquiries the President encloses a copy of his letter to Fremont, already published. The *Journal* learns that from every quarter the recent wanton invasion of Kentucky by the confederates is disapproved by thousands, therefore, instances wherein Southern Rights men have announced their purpose to unite and repel the invaders.

The *Courier* this morning publishes a card calling a meeting of all citizens to hurry to Trimble and Carroll counties to form a league for the mutual protection of the lives and property of families of all parties. The idea is thought to be to put down marauding bands of either party, and to avoid guerilla warfare.

The skeleton of a new regiment under C. Pope, of this city, a graduate of West Point, goes into camp this week at the Fair Ground near the city. One cavalry company composed of Germans who have seen service, and one artillery company of 150 men, under J. W. Scott, will have Peter Hart, of Ft. Sumter as 1st Lieut.

It is reported that 3000 confederates under Zollicoffer, came to Cumberland Ford, Knox county, Saturday, and captured Capt. Colstein's company of Home Guards.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—At half past ten this evening, the train from the South on the Nashville and Louisville railroad has not arrived—six hours behind time. Telegraphic communication between Elizabethtown is interrupted since 6 o'clock this evening.

There is great military activity in the city. All the Home Guards are assembling, and it is rumored that portions of Rousseau's brigade have been ordered from the Indiana side.

A Richmond special to the Memphis *Appeal* says Gen. Braxton Bragg is appointed Confederate Secretary of War, vice L. P. Walker resigned. The Kentucky Senate has passed a bill to provide for the security of the State arms and protection of the railroad house.

In the House Wolfe's report from the committee on Federal Affairs was adopted—70 to 30.

LATER.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17—Midnight.—The southern cars have not yet arrived. A part of Rousseau's Brigade are landing here. It is understood they are to proceed southward over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The Home Guard are all out in uniform. Their destination is supposed to be southward.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—(NASHVILLE, Sept. 16.)—A Richmond special to the *Union and American* says the Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, has resigned in consequence of bad health. His successor has not yet been appointed.

All the banks in New Orleans suspended specie payment to-day, and Treasury notes are all at par.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 11.—The fight between Wise and Lincoln's force at "Hawk's Nest" has been confirmed. Gen. Henningsen directed the Confederate troops. The enemy were badly cut up. But one of the Confederates was wounded.

Hampton's cavalry made a splendid dash into the enemy's lines near Alexandria, and after some sharp work, they returned with three prisoners and considerable war munitions.

The Fort Smith *Times* of the 7th learns that five regiments of Texas troops will join McCulloch in a few days; also, a Mississippi and a South Carolina regiment.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 16.—In the lower house of the Legislature, a message from Gov. Magoffin was received, communicating a telegraph from General Zollicoffer, announcing that the safety of Tennessee demanded the occupation of Cumberland Gap and the three long mountains in Kentucky, and that he had done so, and should retain his position until the Federal forces were withdrawn, and the Federal camps broken up.

Also a message from Thos. C. Reynolds, Lieut. Gov. of Missouri, asking what course Kentucky intended to take in view of the occupation of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio, by the federal forces, in violation of her neutrality.

No Southern newspapers reached here to-night.

In and About Washington.

[Special to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—There is a rumor to-day that the offer of our Government to accept of the proposition of the Paris Conference in reference to privateering, has been rejected by the European powers. The report, however, is not yet confirmed.

Government has purchased all the woods which border on the railroad from Washington to the Relay House. The timber will be cut down and transported to Washington, to be used as fuel. A large number of men are now employed in felling the trees, leaving the track of the road perfectly clear on both sides.

Information has been received from the Indian country stating that several tribes of savages have offered to enroll themselves in the ranks of the enemy. The penalty for this treasonable action is a total forfeiture of the annuities set apart for the benefit of these tribes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—There is authority for declaring the reported proclamation of Gov. Gen. of Cuba recognizing the rebel flag is spurious. No such proclamation has been made.

Great activity still prevails in all branches of the Navy Department. An order was issued to-day from the War Department authorizing the commanding officer at Hatteras to accept the services of loyal North Carolinians, not exceeding one regiment, and to make timely requisition for arms, &c.

Ex-Mayor Berrett returned to Washington to-day and had an interview with the President.

Gen. McClellan and staff spent the entire day in Virginia reviewing the troops.

The Killing of John A. Washington Confirmed.

ELKWATER, Va., Sept. 16.—The body of Col. John A. Washington was sent over to the enemy yesterday under a flag of truce, which on its way was met by a similar flag coming from the enemy for the purpose of obtaining information as to his condition.

More Arrests in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The police are arresting secession members of the Legislature as fast as they reach Baltimore on the way to Frederick. There will therefore be no quorum present. It is presumed that all the secession members will be arrested. There are fifteen of the House, and three of the Senate, to be arrested. Several of these are said to have fled from the State.

A Narrow Escape.

The Chicago *Times* is a little more guarded in expressing its secession sympathies than some of its attaches. It seems that R. B. Avery, understood to be its Cairo correspondent, was arrested and kept in durance vile at Col. Ross's quarters at Bird's Point on the charge of being a secessionist. He was finally turned loose and then ordered by Gen. McClernand to leave Cairo and never show his face their again. The fellow made himself scarce as quickly as possible.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

More Splendid Federal Victories.

The Enemy Routed Every Where.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP SCOTT, Va., Sept. [illegible]
[Via Cincinnati, [illegible]]

Generals Rosecrans and Cox held [illegible] view to-day. It is probable there will be a combination of their forces for [illegible] operations in this quarter. Floyd and Wise are in rapid retreat towards Lewisburg, and Gen. Cox has advanced the main body of his army along New River pike, from Gauley Bridge. More men are wanted in Western Virginia, so as to go forward in such force, along the Northern route, as to menace Beauregard's rear and distract the rebel operations on the Potomac.

Gen. Schenck is at Grafton, pushing matters for a forward movement.

Gen. Reynolds is in a strong position at Cheat Mountain. He has a formidable entrenchment on the summit of the mountain, with cannon planted to command the approaches for over a mile, and other entrenched camps, with batteries, at strategic points along the Elkwater, also commanding the [illegible]. Gen. Lee is reported to have attacked him, and with poor success—being driven back in every case.

Our wounded in the Carnifix Ferry engagement are nearly all doing well. The men of Rosecrans's command are in high spirits.

CINCINNATI, Sept. [illegible]

Several regiments are now on the way to Western Virginia, from Ohio and Indiana.

ELKWATER, Va., Sept. 16.—On the 12th, a detachment of 300 men from the 14th Indiana and 24th and 25th Ohio regiments, [illegible] three Tennessee regiments under Gen. Anderson, on the west side of Cheat Mountain, completely routing them, killing eighty and obtaining most of their equipments. Our loss was eight killed.

The enemy made an advance on Elkwater the same day with a force supposed to be 15,000, but were driven back by detachments of men from the 15th Indiana, 3d and 6th Ohio regiments, and shells from Loomis' Battery. They have retired some eight or ten miles.

A strong force of Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia troops, also threatens the east side of Cheat Mountain, but have not yet had a general engagement.

A shell thrown from one of Loomis' guns two miles into the enemy's camp, killed 19 and wounded 4.

The 13th Indiana regiment had a severe skirmish with superior numbers of the enemy on the 12th, and killed 10 or 12, with [illegible]. As the enemy advanced on Elkwater, the column was handsomely checked by a detachment of the 17th Indiana. Lieut. Merrill, of the Topographical Engineers, was taken prisoner by the rebels, while on his way to Cheat Mountain.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

OUTER STATION TELEGRAPH STATION, [illegible] MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY, Sept. [illegible]—The Pony Express passed at midnight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Owing to the absorbing attention given to election matters business has generally been ignored since the last Express. To-day all the principal business houses of San Francisco are closed, and the people are congregated at the principal polling places. Full three-fourths of the vote in this city will be for Stanford and the Republican ticket. Conness, the Union Democratic candidate for Governor, will get about 3500 votes, and McConnell, the Breckinridge candidate, is estimated at about 1500. In some of the interior counties McConnell is represented as running strong, while the agricultural and commercial districts are polling a heavy Republican vote. There is every prospect that the Republicans have carried the election by a handsome plurality, while the balance of the vote is estimated nearly equally divided between the Union Democrats and secession parties. The vote of the State will be heavy. More anxiety has been felt concerning the result of this election than at any other ever held on this side the continent. It was generally believed that the election of McConnell would have a most disastrous effect on business and endanger the peace of the country. The election of Stanford, with still another Union ticket in the field, will be considered as a final test, establishing the overwhelming loyalty of California.

Nearly complete election returns will probably be received in time to overtake the express at some of the outer telegraph stations.

There is little general news for this Express.

Judge Cradlebaugh, Union Democrat, is elected delegate to Congress from Nevada.

Some $000 has been subscribed in San Francisco to be sent to Parson Brownlow of Knoxville, Tenn.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 24th, states that at the last accounts, Gen. A. G. Johnston was in the neighborhood of El Paso, on his way to Texas to attend to private business.

A fine crop of tobacco has been raised in Los Angeles.

A train of emigrants from Texas passed through Los Angeles last week, on their way North. Correspondence from San Diego, dated the 15th, says some ten immigrant wagons from Western Texas, arrived in this place, and report several hundred more on their way. They report things in a very deplorable condition when they left, owing they say, to the disturbances of the country. The Indians are very bad on the route.

The steamer Sierra Nevada brings news from Oregon to the 29th, and 27th from British Columbia. Lieut. J. S. Parks, recently promoted to a captaincy in the 13th infantry, J. S. Harris and J. J. Majors of U. S. Boundary Commission, who have been engaged in running a boundary between Washington Territory and British Columbia, having completed their work, arrived on the Sierra Nevada on their way to Washington to report.

The Rock Creek and America Creek mines are wholly to the north of the boundary line. Settlers are already occupying this district on both sides. The boundary trail from Fort Hope to Rock Creek passes through our territory. The English Commissioners are still engaged in the field and will complete their portion of the work this season.

The steamer Col. Moody arrived at New Westminster previous to the Otter's leaving. It brings most favorable accounts from Nevada. It states that immigration is passing through at the rate of 50 or 75 wagons per day.

A dispatch from Eureka, dated the [illegible], says it is reported that a party, consisting of 14 persons, were killed at Goose Lake, and $10,000 in specie taken by the Indians.

Dispatches also confirm recent reports from Oregon, that the various Indian tribes east of the Cascade Mountains are preparing to drive out the miners, who number some [illegible] from the mines.

A Skirmish.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sept. 16.—Yesterday [illegible] men of the Massachusetts 13th, while [illegible] on the tow-path, two miles above Harper's Ferry, were fired upon by the rebels from the opposite side of the river, killing one of them. There was a considerable body of rebels posted behind the warehouse and other buildings. Capt. Striker, of the Massachusetts 13th, directed the fire of a twelve-pounder against the building, dispersing the rebels. It is supposed that five or six were killed.

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

[From the Democrat, 18th.]

ANOTHER REGIMENT.—Ex Governor Thos. L. Price is to raise a regiment in [illegible]

— GEN. HUNTER will proceed to Jefferson City to-day, as we learn, to take command of the movements against Gen. Price and the rebel army.

MAJOR STURGIS IN ST. JOSEPH.—News has been received here that Major Sturgis and his command, consisting of one regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one of artillery, arrived, and took possession of St. Joseph on Friday last.

THE NORTHWESTERN RIFLES.—This [illegible] which arrived from Chicago on Sunday [illegible] ing on the steamer David Tatum, disembarked at the mouth of Pine or Chestnut street, but soon received orders to embark on the [illegible] and the N. W. Graham for protection from the storm. They were still there last evening and it was not known whether they would leave the city or go out to Camp Benton.

GREAT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Very extensive movements of troops have lately been going on in this department. Yesterday Hovey's 24th Indiana regiment, left by the road for Jefferson City.

Col. Wheatley's 26th Indiana regiment left in two steamboats yesterday for Jefferson City.

Col. Hecker's 24th Illinois, and Turchin's 19th, left Cairo for Washington by railroad. Col. Hovey passed through this city on his way to join his regiment, on the way to near Washington.

Two regiments of Illinois cavalry have also been ordered for service at Washington.

ILLINOIS MILITARY MATTERS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Julius Raith, colonel, and Adolphus Engelman lieutenant colonel, of the 43d regiment.

Fletcher H. Chapman, captain; John B. Johnson, 1st lieutenant; James M. [illegible] lieutenant, of light artillery.

Frank B. Marshall adjutant 39th [illegible]

Jasper M. Dresser, captain; J. P. [illegible] 1st lieutenant; G. J. Davis, 2d lieutenant 1st artillery in General McClernand's brigade.

John L. Teed, surgeon 38th regiment.

George W. Peck, lieutenant colonel 21st regiment, vice J. W. S. Alexander promoted.

Charles Button, chaplain of 20th regiment.

J. B. Cutts, surgeon of 2d cavalry.

YATES SHARP SHOOTERS.—Major D. E. Williams of Peoria, has been authorized by the War Department and Gov. Yates to organize a battalion of Sharp Shooters of four hundred men for the war. Recruits will be required to submit to a liberal test of skill in rifle shooting. All recruits will be furnished with passes on the cars to Camp Butler, where they will be immediately uniformed, [illegible] under a competent officer and subsisted until mustered into active service. We understand the battalion is rapidly filling up with picked men. It will be furnished with the best arms in the service.

John A. Logan Done with Compromise.

The Crawford (Ill.) *Bulletin*, speaking of the revolutionary sentiment in Egypt in favor of the war, and particularly of Col. John A. Logan's regiment, says:

Logan declares that he and other [illegible] men in Congress met in a secret conclave, and determined to make a last effort; *They sent Mayo to Richmond* to ascertain what terms the Confederates would entertain, except on any compromise. No compromise could be agreed upon, they utterly refusing, even though *a blank sheet of paper be given them to write their own terms.* Logan declares their intention is to fight, and calls upon all Democrats to rally around the old flag, and thwart them in their diabolical efforts to destroy the Government.

Chicago Tribune
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

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The anticipated battle in Western Virginia was fought last Tuesday, near Summersville. The thief and traitor, Floyd, had entrenched himself with 5,000 men in an exceedingly strong mountainous position, on the west side of Gauley river; but nevertheless Gen. Rosecrans ordered an attack. Some four or five Ohio regiments took part in a fierce engagement of several hours' duration, the enemy having an immense advantage, but our troops, both officers and men, displaying great bravery and firmness and silenced some rebel guns. Finally the nightfall suspended the combat; and while our men held the ground they had gained, Floyd fled in shameful haste, leaving his camp equipage, personal baggage, wagons, cattle, ammunition, stores, &c., and 25 Federal prisoners, captured by him some time before, who were thus released. This victory cost the Federal army 15 men killed and 70 wounded. The rebel loss is unknown, but must have been severe to induce Floyd to forsake his "plunder." Our troops occupied the rebel camp Wednesday morning, but were unable to pursue the fugitives, owing to fatigue and the bridge being broken down, to cover their flight.

The skirmishing that has been daily going on between the approaching lines around the capital rose almost to the dignity of a battle on Wednesday. A detachment of our troops under Col. Stevens, of the New York Highlanders, moved from the Chain Bridge towards the enemy's camp in the morning for reconnoissance. The enemy's pickets retired beyond Lewinsville, about seven miles, when thinking they had drawn us into one of their traps, a large rebel force made an attempt to outflank and surround our force. A rebel battery was silenced by one of our thirty-two pounders, which was also directed at their cavalry with destructive effect. Our troops then returned to Chain Bridge, the enemy declining to follow them up. We lost in the skirmish four killed and eight wounded, and three are supposed to have been taken prisoners. Those casualties resulted from the reckless daring of the men, who violated positive orders in their eagerness to get at the enemy. The reconnoissance accomplished its purpose in testing the spirit of our men and ascertaining the fighting condition of the enemy, which is by no means despicable. The rebels continue to fortify their approaches to our lines, but there is no clue yet to their real purposes. As our army is prepared and on the watch for all their suspicious schemes, there is probably no danger of a surprise by which we shall be the losers. Some rebel accounts affirm that Beauregard has the large force of 170,000 men within twenty miles of Manassas, and their estimate of Gen. McClellan's force is 112,000. This is slightly below the truth, and the former is probably exaggerated. It is reported on what seems to be good authority, that ten North Carolina regiments have gone home since the Hatteras affair; that the famous regiment of Mississippi tigers have mutinied, broken their muskets and started for home, and that there is a general call for the return home of the troops from the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Beauregard is, however, still bringing up his forces from Manassas, and seems to be concentrating them between Fairfax Court House and Leesburg. Rebel skirmishers have been seeking opportunities to cross the upper Potomac into Maryland, but find the fords well protected by Gen. Banks's division on this side. Below Washington the rebels have extended and strengthened their batteries at Aquia Creek, and are reported to have fifteen or twenty thousand men there. The Richmond papers continue to promise an advance and an early engagement, and say that five thousand of their troops are in sight of Washington. But there is evidence of divided counsels among the leaders at Richmond, one party urging an immediate attack on Washington, whatever may be the risks, and the other professing to maintain the siege of Washington strenuously, but to refrain from offensive movements until the reaction for peace and compromise in the North shall embarrass the Lincoln government, demoralize the loyal forces and thus compel a recognition of Southern independence. The late Democratic and bogus peace movements have raised the hopes of this party, and they say that if they act they shall not only conquer their independence without a fight, but carry with them Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, all of which they will probably lose if they continue the war.

The most interesting portion of the field at the moment is Kentucky. The attempt of that State to be loyal and neutral at the same time is defeated by the impudence of the rebels, who, after solemnly promising to respect the neutrality of the State, have marched an invading army into it, upon pretense that if they did not occupy the State the army of the United States would. General Polk now has a force of some fifteen thousand rebels at Columbus and Hickman, with the double object of arresting the march of the loyal forces in Tennessee and of assisting the rebels of Kentucky in subjugating their own State. Breckinridge and his cowardly peace party are working in the interest of the rebellion, in such a way as to evade the pains and penalties of treason if possible, but the renegade senator has gone so far as openly to counsel his friends to resist the war tax, and so has exposed himself to arrest and detention as a traitor, which would not be one day delayed. The legislature has given promise of a straightforward and loyal course by directing the governor to issue a proclamation ordering the confederate troops to leave Kentucky, and by refusing to extend the same order to the Federal troops. The next step, if the Union men of Kentucky are up to the requirements of the crisis, will be to call out the State troops to assist the Government in expelling the rebels from the State. Unless they have the courage and firmness to do this Kentucky must to some extent experience the same miserable strife among her own citizens that has blasted Missouri.

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CAUTION.—There is no small thing which good housewives should be so cautious about procuring as Saleratus. It costs a fair trifle, therefore they are not always particular about the quality they get as Saleratus. Although it does not cost much to begin with, it may be dear in the end. An impure saleratus is the cause of much ill health. Get D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, and you will have an article that is perfectly pure, harmless and healthy.

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THE STATE FAIR AT BRIGHTON.

Sixth Day.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

On account of the insecure condition of the Hall, few owners of fine goods were disposed to risk them under such a miserable, leaky roof. Superintendent Madison done his duty nobly in the fixing out of the shelving, which is by far the best of the kind ever before used by the Society, and had the building been water proof, a different result would have been attained. As it is, the display, outside of the sewing machines, would only be creditable to a country Fair, instead of the State Fair at the commercial capital of the valley of the Upper Mississippi. But it is useless to make regrets at this time, and we will proceed to notice many works of merit, and first, of the

SEWING MACHINES.—These, from the first beginning of the Fair, have attracted a large share of attention. No invention of the age has been hailed with so much delight among our female friends as this, and it is worthy all that has been said in its favor. Its music is always hailed with delight in the household. It contains no pain in the side from the long watches of the night, when stitch, stitch, from the weary, care-worn wife, who has been compelled to steal from the hours of repose the bloom from her cheek and elasticity from her tread, by the silent and weary working of the needle. No head aches follow its rapid motion as seam after seam is wove together by the aid of busy feet. To our Western house keepers it has been an especial boon, from the scarcity of female labor, and at no distant day it must be placed among the useful articles in every household. It is therefore with pleasure that we see so many of these iron fingers plying the busy needle and so general attention paid them. On entering the hall from the west, we first make the acquaintance of the "Wheeler & Wilson," under charge of Geo. R. Chittenden, the Agent. Two of those well-known machines are in charge of young ladies, busy demonstrating the difference between the home stitching and the rapid working of these iron fingers.

Since the last State Fair the inventors have added a glass "foot" to this machine, which adds much to its value, enabling the operator to see how the work is progressing.

Next in order is the "Franklin" machine, with loop stitch of the Grover and Baker patent. The variety of patterns of the table in this lot of machines is quite numerous, and the ladies present are pleased to see in some of them a little more liberal use of walnut lumber than is generally sent out with sewing machines. It is in charge of Messrs. E. Richards & Co., of Chicago. The machines are run by the ladies, as of right they ought to be on such occasions.

The next is that of Ladd & Webster, a lock stitch machine, under charge of Messrs. Cook, Stone & Co., of Chicago. Some of the machines are especially addpted to heavy work, such as heavy leather work, and that the same machine will also gather and sew on a band at the same time. It is a wonderful stride in the field of progress, to sew heavy harness leather and the gauzy fabric of summer dresses, with one and the same needle, yet such is the fact. It was awarded the silver medal for the best sewing in presence of the Committee.

By the side of the "Ladd & Webster" is the lock stitch machine called the "Levett," from Boston, under charge of J. Butler. This machine took the silver medal for stitching in presence of the Committee. It is a very heavy machine, and adopted to a variety of work.

We next come to the I. Cornell & Co. Machine of Chicago. These machines are made of several patterns, and adapted to most kind of work. This firm is among the oldest engaged in the sale of sewing machines in the city. So well assured are they of the value of these machines, that they guarantee satisfaction in addition to the usual warrantee. They use the Baker & Grover stitch.

The next in order is the Chandler & Fuller Machine. This is among the class of cheap machines, and the operator claims to do the usual variety of work, including sewing on leather, etc. It is a Chicago invention, and made by our own mechanics. In this machine the needle performs the office of feeder. The machine is very simple in its construction. It is for the first time placed before the public.

We next come to the Grover & Baker Machine, operated by Miss Bixbe, who has been eight years engaged in operating sewing machines, and of course took no little pride in having the blue ribbon tied to her machine.

KNITTING MACHINES.—Two of these are on exhibition, and from their novelty attract the attention of all classes of persons. They knit a stocking with the exception of the heel and toe. They will narrow and widen the stocking. This is common to all, but no additional stiches are added in widening, the work being made more loose in the knitting. They knit in the usual plain style, as well as ribbed and crochet work. It is certainly a valuable invention, and well worth the attention of the manufacturer of woolen knit goods. We have no idea that they will generally be purchased for use in small families, from their present cost, which is about fifty dollars. The interest of this sum will supply a small family with this class of goods, and the result will be that knitting will go out of use in the family, and be transferred to large manufacturing establishments. With this new order of things we are content, for we like to see one after one of the ardent cares of the household transferred to iron fingers that never tire. We therefore welcome this new invention, for the knitting of woolen goods as of no small value. Will not some of our enterprising business men look to this matter, and add another important branch of business to the manufactures of our city.

TEXTILE FABRICS.—We regret the meagre show in this department, but as we have before said, the blame may be attached to the want of a proper building in addition to the distance of the Fair from the city, and the difficulty of getting goods to and from the grounds.

Had it been otherwise, the immense stocks of goods in the city would have been fully represented, not only the shoddy of the army contractor, the lustrous woolen goods from our long wool mutton sheep, the sattinetts of our country mills, and the fine fabrics from the foreign looms. We can assure our jobbers that this is the last time that they will be dragged out to the center of the Pontine marsh to a gathering dignified with the name of the State Fair.

But to return. The Hall is pretty well festooned with bed quilts of almost all patterns. Some of them appear to have done service in our boyhood, while others are of more modern origin. Many of them exhibit great skill and arduous labor—all too elaborate to suit our views. We consider this kind of work out of place, and would never offer a premium for it, while the sewing machine could be used to perform the same useful work, without conveying the idea of laborious hours spent in useless employment, instead of mental culture. We believe there is a higher field for the employment of female labor than to spend a year of ardent toil on the ornamentation of a bed quilt. Patchwork is well enough for little girls, but we consider it of no great value for grown up people. Yet we must be allowed ever to admire the skill and handiwork of our lady friends, and can but regret that it was not put to a more useful purpose.

One of these quilts have for a center piece the portrait of an American eagle, worked in the most artistic manner. This quilt has been the center of attraction among the quilt family throughout the exhibition. It was decorated with the blue ribbon and labelled with the address of Mrs. S. R. Page of Champaign county.

GEN. RAINS is again victorious, and the large Covy of Gen. Holder of Bird's Point is nearly ruined. It is a loss to the State that no money can replace to have this fine collection of our native songsters thus ruined by the exposure from leaky roofs. No amount of labor can ever restore their beauty, or recover their lost plumage.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

There was no other department that experienced so little damage to articles on exhibition, nor any other whose business was so slightly affected by the drenching rain of Friday night, as this. The attendance of both exhibitors and spectators was comparatively good. Pitt's engine, with numerous pieces of machinery attached, was in operation; the sugar mills and evaporators were all busy and drew crowds of the curious; several separators, and threshers, and all the wind-mills and water elevators were in full blast; presenting more life and activity than any other portion of the grounds.

Owing to the general dissatisfaction with the partial, unexpected and hasty trial of threshing machines, on Friday, there will be another trial at 3 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, in which all competitors are invited to participate.

Pitts' Thresher and Separator has the reputation among the farmers, (who have examined all on exhibition) of being the most complete machine, in every respect. Twenty five years ago, Hiram A. Pitts, Esq., invented and patented "a machine for threshing and cleaning grain at one operation." This was the first introduction of threshing machines; and as Mr. Pitts has devoted his whole attention, from that period to the present time, to the manufacture and improvement of this machine, it is a matter of no surprise that this machine stands now without a successful rival. In both Europe and America it has generally taken the highest premiums, wherever exhibited. Several new and important improvements have been added the present season which can be seen upon their machine on exhibition, and are fully explained by the exhibitor, as well as by their neat illustrated circular, to which we refer for particulars. In what we have said of Pitts & Co.'s machine, we would not be understood as throwing cold water upon others on exhibition; but the expressions are our candid opinions, after an examination of the several machines, and are in unison with the opinions of some of the best farmers in the State, who have given the matter deliberate and careful study.

W. A. Wood's Mowing Machine, from Hoosick Falls, N. Y., claims to be "the Champion of the World," having received the highest premiums at all the State Fairs where it was exhibited last year; also the first prizes, gold and silver medals, from the five latest and largest exhibitions in Europe, including the great Quadrennial Fair, in England, last August. The manufacturers have sold since it was patented, February, 1859, 5,000 machines.

Mr. Wood also exhibits a self raking Reaper and Mower, which combines, to a greater extent, simplicity, reliability, cheapness and lightness, than any machine of the kind yet before the public that we have seen. The Self-Raker is a marvel in its way—the rake sweeping around the platform, carried by an endless chain belt, gathering the grain into bundles and laying them straighter and more compact than it can be done by hand. Now if one of the "Automatic Self-Binding Machines" can be attached, and worked successfully, this part of the farmer's work will be materially shortened.

Richards' Iron Corn Sheller, for warehouses, distilleries, mills and farms, is a compact, substantial, efficient machine. The entire machine is constructed of iron, set upon a frame on rollers, and every part of it is made to combine strength, simplicity and durability. The No. 3 two-horse power has a capacity for shelling 800 bushels per day, while the No. 1 will shell from 2,000 to 5,000 bushels per day. This machine is more particularly described in our advertising columns.

J. M. Farrar's Planing Machine, exhibited here, is durable, simple and efficient; has no tugglery to get out of order; has an improved patent feed; a convenient and ingenious guage for varying the thickness to be placed, and in short, is a complete machine. To verify this, we need but state that every Planing Mill in Chicago has one or more of these machines in use; and that Goss & Phillips has their largest and most improved machine in constant use.

We are gratified to see on exhibition here, "Derom's Patent Combination Portable Cottage," because we conceive this to be one of the most important inventions of the present day, of this class, especially for use in our Western States and Territories. This system of building is the most simple in construction, the best arranged for ventilating, cleaning, moving, &c., as well as the cheapest mode of houses yet produced. It is applicable for military cantonments, emigrants, railroad contractors, surveying parties, &c., but particularly valuable for emigrants and new settlers in the prairie States and Territories. They can be made of any size or form, can be put up to remain for years, and taken down or put up in a few minutes, without the addition of a nail or screw. For particulars, address the inventor, A. Derom, Patterson, New Jersey, or John Drew, Western Agent, Chicago P. O. Box 4058. These buildings are described and illustrated in the Scientific American, of June 1st, '61.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

The labors of the Committee on Roadsters were resumed this morning on one year olds and horse colts, and a better ring we have seldom witnessed here or elsewhere. The best judges of horses had more than general good points to consider in giving decisions, and we are happy to state, as an exception to several cases preceding, that the awards gave general satisfaction. We resume the official decisions:

LOT XII—ROADSTERS.

STALLIONS.

Over 1 year old and under 2—1st, J. C. Oliver, Palmyra, Lee County, Ill.; "Gen. Fremont;" 2d, Wm. Stone, Quincy, Ill.; "Victory."

Colts under 1 year.—1st, M. Stone, Quincy, Ill.; "Star." 2nd. E. W. Jones, Wilmington, Ill.; "Morgan Rattler."

MARES.

[Owing to the bad condition of the race track, and other impossibilities of securing a fair trial of merits, the judges postponed passing opinions on the four and three year old mares, until Monday, when a splendid ring of roadsters will be tested.]

Two year olds.—1st, G. Bates, Tuscola, Douglas County, Ill.; "Jenny Lind." 2nd, A. B. Brooks, Lockport, Ill.; "Lill."

One year olds.—1st, J. M. Graham, Champaign, Ill.; "Flora." 2nd, Calvin Rowley, Rockford, Ill.; "Belle of Rockford."

Colts under 1 year.—1st, F. M. Morton, Jacksonville, Ill.; "Jane." 2nd, Alfred Guthrie, Chicago; (no name.)

LOT XIV.—DRAUGHT HORSES.

Four years and over, Stallions.—1st. Jas. Addison, Riceview, county of York, Canada West; "Young Canada." 2d. Lewis Ross, Onarga, Ill.; "Roland."

Three Year Olds.—1st. A. G. Carle, Urbana, Ill.; "Louis." 2d. Wm. Graham, Chicago; "Highlander."

Two Year Olds.—1st, Sam. Hoss, Oregon, Ill.; "Morgan Lion." 2d, Wm. Pink, Dixon, Illinois; "Prophet 2d."

[For the six remaining premiums for mares no competitors offered.]

Best Pair of Draught Horses—To John H. Becraft, Jacksonville, Ill.

Single Gelding for Draught—Henry Lash, Bloomington, Ill.; "Doc."

With a very few exceptions, the show of draught horses was anything but creditable—in fact the poorest we have seen at any State Fair for years, either as regards quantity or quality.

As will be seen from previous reports, the cream of the horse department has been reserved for Monday and Tuesday, when we warrant the lovers of equine speed and action can count on witnessing something creditable to Western horseflesh.

CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

Of the completed awards in the Cattle Class we present the following, premising with the remark, that in our opinion the leading lots never showed to better advantage than those of this season. The world-wide fame of our State for cattle-raising will never suffer by comparison, so long as our annual fairs present to the admiring inspection of raisers and consumers, thorough-bred cattle like those passed upon, as follows:

LOT I—SHORTHORNS.

BULLS.

Four Year olds and over—1st, James N. Brown, Berlin, Sangamon county, Ill.; "Lexington." 2d, Wm R. Combs, Mahomet, Champaign Co., Ill.; "Daniel Webster."

Three year olds—1st. James M. Hill, Jersey Prairie, Cass county, Ill.; "Grampion." 2d. Jesse Cloyd, Champaign, Ill.; "Perfection."

Two year olds—1st. J. H. Spears, Petersburg, Ill.; "Emperor." 2d. H. & W. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill.; "Kirk."

One year olds—1st. Jas. N. Brown, Berlin, Ill.; "Matchem." 2d. J. H. Spears, Petersburg, Ill.; "Duke of Menard."

Bull Calves—1st, Jas. N. Brown, Berlin, Ill.; "President." 2d. John C. Bone, Pleasant Plains, Ill.; "Alfred 2d."

COWS.

Four year olds—1st, J. H. Spears, Petersburg, Ill.; "Lady Harriet." 2d, James Mitchell, Galesburg, Ill.; "Molly Colton."

Three year olds—1st. John C. Bone, Pleasant Plains, Ill.; "Strawberry." 2d. E. L. Gillham, Exeter, Scott county, Ill.; "Fashion."

HEIFERS.

Two year olds—1st. W. P. Withers, Bloomington, Ill.; "Mary Bell." 2d. Jas. M. Hill, Cass county, Ill.; "Lady Admiral."

One year olds—1st. Jas. N. Brown, Berlin, Ill.; "Fair Maid of Springfield." 2d. J. H. Spears, Petersburg, Ill.; "Blanche."

Heifer Calves—1st and 2d premiums to Jas. N. Brown, Berlin, Ill.; for "May Dacre" and "Della."

LOT III.—HEREFORDS.

[The condition of the prize was that the stock competing should be owned in Illinois, for which there was only one entry—a 3 year-old cow, by Frank Kimball, Iowa City, Iowa, but he received no premium. The Committee, however, recommended as worthy a premium a herd of foreign imported Herefords, shown by Thomas Aston, Elyria, Ohio.]

LOT IV.—AYRSHIRES.

[On the book returned by the Committee we find neither entries nor awards in this Lot.]

LOT V.—ALDERNEYS.

B. F. Carver, Chicago, entered in this class the 3 years old bull "Heathen," but no premium as yet has been awarded. In "three years old Cows or over," the same gentleman takes the first premium with "Grizette."

LOT VI.—MILCH COWS.

[No entries or premiums.]

LOT VII.—NATIVES and CROSSES.

Cows 4 year and over—1st, James M. Hill, Cass Co., Ill.; "Lady Seaham." 2d, Wm. Lerton, Jacksonville, Ill.; "Lilly."

Three year old Cows—1st. John C. Bone, Pleasant Plains, Ill.; "Rose." No 2d premium.

Two year old Heifers—1st. Washington Iles, Springfield, Ill.; "Rose." 2d. W. P. Withers, Bloomington, Ill.; "Rose Belle."

One year old Heifers—1st, E. B. Hitt, Exeter, Scott Co., Ill.; "Lady Ellsworth." 2d, Washington Iles, Springfield; "Lelia."

Heifer Calves—1st, E. B. Hitt, Exeter, Ill.; "Lady Anderson." 2d, J. C. Bone, Pleasant Plains; "Miss Belmont."

Seventh Day.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Upon the subject of ditching and underdraining, much has been written, and numerous inventions made for facilitating the operation. To the farmers of many portions of the West, it is a matter of paramount importance, for there are millions of acres of land in the West, of the very best quality of soil, too wet for cultivation. There are upon exhibition here two ditching machines and excavators. The one by M. F. Wickersham of Springfield, drawn by two horses and designed to follow a plow, the loose dirt being elevated by iron buckets upon an endless chain. It is claimed as being very efficient, and having no cog wheels or bands, easily kept in order, but will require further trial before the public decide in its favor.

Another is introduced by Benedict & Cambridge, of Cincinnati, Ohio. It cuts a ditch of any desirable slope at the sides, any required depth, from a few inches to 4 or 6 feet deep, throwing the dirt all out upon the side, making, at the same time, a ditch for draining, and a dirt fence or wall. It can be worked with one, two, or three horses, and is managed by one man. One of the large mole Drainers was also exhibited.

Should the next State Fair Grounds be so unfortunately located as the present, we bespeak the attention of the Board, as well as of the several Ditcher exhibitors, to the suggestion that the machines could be used to some advantage for weeks before the Fair.

Stock growers and farmers in some portions of the West, who have large prairie farms, experience great inconvenience from the want of running streams, or some reliable supply of water. Inasmuch as there is scarcely a day without more or less wind, sufficient to operate a Wind-Mill, it would seem that one of the Mills here offered would obviate what has been deemed by some, a great drawback to some of the best prairie stock farms.

Ayres's Water Elevator is a simple, cheap, desirable and efficient machine for raising from 100 to 1000 gallons of water per hour, from walls of any depth. The water being drawn up in cups attached to an india rubber belt, similar to the grain elevator, there is very little friction to overcome, and no pump or machinery liable to be interrupted by freezing. This is a Hartford invention, but a manufactory of the Water elevator is about being established in this city.

Brown's Corn Planter, is probably the most popular one in use, over 8000 of them being used in this State last Spring. It is the original check-row planter, and will plant from 16 to 20 acres per day. This is the same machine upon which an important suit is now pending in the U. S. Circuit Court, in this city.

D. R. Prindle, of East Bethany, N. Y., exhibits a model of a Corn and Bean Planter, which is simple and apparently the most complete one yet introduced. It has no cogs, bands, or gearing of any kind, yet one man or even a boy can plant 20 acres a day with it. It holds and tracks itself, enabling the operator to ride if he desires, and to plant two or more rows at a time, any width apart, and any number of grains in a hill, and does its own marking. He has also a very simple and efficient broadcast sower, for grass seed, which can be used without regard to the wind, a boy and one horse sowing from 30 to 40 acres per day.

Edward J. Fraser's Patent "Sulky Plow," which has been on exhibition, claims to work one-third easier than the same sized plow without a sulky. The driver can sit upon his seat and throw the plow in or out of the ground, at pleasure. The plow can also be momentarily attached or detached, or any other plow substituted. The hard labor of plowing is by this invention reduced to sitting on a cushioned seat and driving a span of horses, which a boy of 16 years, or a lady can do as well as a man, if desirable. For sometime no very valuable improvement has been made in the way of plowing, and we think this invention is in the right direction.

Walter Peck's anti-Freezing Pump, was kept in constant motion—everybody tried it. At Rock Terrace, near Madison, Wis., one of our subscribers says he has one in use in a well that is 185 feet deep.

[illegible] Bros & Co., of Indianapolis had a cross cut saw and other pieces of machinery on exhibition, operated by a single casting, forming its own line, from the axle, in any angle—combining all the properties of a pitman, with its fitting, and working without a deviation from a straight line. We look upon this as an important discovery in mechanics, as the castings of which this device are formed, cost less than one per cent, of the machinery usually required to accomplish the same results, or perform the same service.

Beardsley's Hay Elevator, or horse-power fork appears well adapted to the use of farmers short of help. Two men or boys with one horse can elevate one fork full a minute, and from one sixth to one fourth of a load to a forkfull, landing it over the great beam, upon stacks, or wherever desirable. Levi Beardsley, South Edmeston, Otsego Co., N Y, is the inventor.

Thos. Bruton, of N. Y. city, had on exhibition the Aquarius, a simple, cheap and efficient apparatus for extinguishing fires, washing windows, or carriages, watering gardens, &c., manufactured by W. J. B. Douglas, Middletown, Conn. It is worked by one person and weighs less than 10 lbs.

MECHANICS' HALL.

Yesterday both exhibitors and spectators in this, as in some of the other Halls, required umbrellas to protect them from the streams of water that poured through, like a shower bath. Considerable of the iron and steel ware was rusty and damaged. The woodwork machinery and some other articles had swollen so from dampness, that not a joint or screw could be moved. Many of the best articles had been removed on Saturday, and 'twere better if all had been, as the matter has resulted.

Hall, Kimbark & Co., have a very extensive and varied assortment of iron, steel and hardware on exhibition, all of American manufacture; also the celebrated thimble skeins for carriage and wagon boxes. Every article they exhibited, for which premiums were offered, received the award.

We regret there was not a display of Lake Superior Iron on exhibition. The Wyandotte Works could have done themselves great credit here.

The fine display of superior Agricultural Implements, such as scythes, rakes, hoes, forks, &c., by Pinney, Lamson & Co., of Jackson, Mich., attracted universal admiration from those interested in such tools.

The beautiful specimens of gold and silver plating, exhibited by John Hughes (corner of State and Washington sts.) received the first premium, and richly deserved it. Mr. H. has no equal in plating, which has grown to be an important branch of business in this city.

Dr. A. Ingersoll exhibits a splendid Family Bible (bound for Mrs. S. D. Stratton,) the cover of which contains daguerreotypes or photographs of the family, in five very neatly arranged apartments, each having separate covers, in the cover—awarded first premium.

The American Watch Company received the Silver Medal—the only award offered.

Some soap manufacturer had there a pile of his Erasive Soap, which he gave away in pound packages, with a receipt for making soft soap. The rain of yesterday demonstrated this without his explanation, and he had to take it away to preserve the secret.

Mr. Bruton, of New York, had the "Universal Clothes Wringer" on exhibition. It is a capital thing in its way, and could have been used very advantageously in the Textile Fabric Hall, any time yesterday.

The American Gutta Percha Roofing Company, had here some specimens of each kind of their roofing, which is now being so rapidly introduced. Among their recommendations, they claim it is fire and water proof, and "the cheapest roofing now in use." What a pity the patentees or exhibitors had not made this fact known to the Board, while the buildings were being constructed, and by its use have saved from more or less damage nearly every article in the several Halls!

Mr. Chas. Smith, the agent for this city, was, with his family, driven from Springfield, Missouri, by the rebels—they barely escaping with their lives, leaving a valuable home and everything behind. His wife and daughter, with their carpet-sacks, walked thirty miles the Sunday they made their escape. He is here destitute, beginning anew, and those who see the merits and advantages of this roofing, will also aid a deserving loyal man, by patronising him.

J. B. Seeley, (194 Lake street,) exhibited a very neat case of his Riggs' Hard Rubber Truss, accompanied by a number of gold and silver medals received from various societies before which they have been exhibited; and diplomas and honorable mention from others. Certificates are shown, certifying to cases where the use of this Truss has produced radical cure of Hernia of 22 years' standing. They are recommended by the most eminent surgeons of the west.

CLASS B—HORSES, JACKS AND MULES.

Though not the most attractive, yet prominently useful, is Lot 18, on the right of the main entrance, devoted to the "long eared fellows," in which we expected to find a larger number of entries but no better prize takers. We find the Committee's opinions recorded as follows:

LOT XVIII—JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES.

JACKS.

Four years old and over—1st, Henry Tanner, Taylorsville, Christian county, Ill.; "Buena Vista."

Three year olds—1st. E. P. Hitt, Exeter, Ill., "Sam." 2d. David Root, Batavia, Ill.; "Bourbon Star."

Two year olds—No entries.

One year olds—1st. To Calvin Rowley, Rockford, Ill.

Sucking colt—1st. to A. H. Hawley, McHenry, Ill.

JENNETS.

Four years old and over—1st, T. A. Miller, Barrington Station, Ill.; "Topsey." 2d, J. W. Seymour, Barrington Station, Ill.; "Polly."

[There was no competition for three year olds, two year olds, or one year olds.]

Sucking colts—1st. J. W. Seymour, Barrington, Ill.; "Dinah."

MULES.

Best pair for draught or farm—1st. J. M. Graham, Champaign, Ill.; "Bellie" and "Dollie." 2d, Kidder & Knox, Evanston, Ill.; "Polly" and "Mollie."

[No single mule one year olds, and two year olds, were found worthy of the premiums.]

Single one year olds—Wm. T. McCord, Santa Anna, Ill.; "Susan." 2d. S. F. Hill, Exeter, Ill.; "Vic."

Sucking Colts—No competition.

Early in the morning, Gen. Singleton ordered into the ring the combined "hone and show" lot in his department, on which award ribbons were placed as follows:

LOT XIII—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

STALLIONS.

Over four years old—1st J. V. [illegible], Chelsea, Ill.; "John Bull, jr." 2d, Henry Bagg, Wauconda, Ill.; "Morgan Dick."

Three year olds—1st, A. B. Brooks, Lockport; "Benicia Boy." 2d, John R. Waite, Sycamore, Ill; "Black Hawk."

Two year olds—1st, L. R. Waite, Palmyra, Ill.; "Young Prophet." 2d, A. B. Brooks, Homer, Will Co.; "Morgan Chief."

One year olds—1st, J. Rickard, South Grove, De Kalb Co.; "Young Kentucky Boy." 2d, M. Stowe, Quincy, Ill.; "Champion."

MARES.

Four years and over—1st, M. Stowe, Quincy, Ill. 2d, F. M. Morton, Jacksonville, Ill.; "Jenny Lind."

Three year olds—1st, F. M. Morton, Jacksonville, Ill.; "Lida Ensign." 2d, Wm. S. Skinner, Lake Zurich, Ill.; "Doll."

Two year olds—1st, G. Bates, [illegible], Douglas Co., Ill.; "Jenny Lind." 2d John Fraser, Chicago, Ill.; "Sally."

One-year olds.—1st W. R. Combs, Mahomet, Ill.; "Sophia." 2d Luther Turner, Jr., Lake Zurich, Ill.; "Nancy."

Sucking Colts.—1st F. M. Morton, Jacksonville, Ill.; "Red Bird;" 2d A. Kershaw, Wayne Co., Ill.; "Fanny."

After weary waiting, interspersed with cheering lines in the daily stereotyped programme announcements, we are at last enabled to head a paragraph with

ROADSTERS.

With commendable wisdom the Superintendent of the Horse Department postponed for a better day and better track, the trial of aged and three-year-old roadster mares, but unfortunately "the clerk above" had otherwise ordered, and we are sorry, taking the poor animals' side, the test was not adjourned *sine die*. However, owners being willing, and judges ready, a fine ring of over a dozen beautiful mares answered to call, and after being put round in batches, "Lady Wilton," "Kitty Mohawk" and "Pocahontas" being the respective leaders, four favorites were put on the final test, and came in thus:

"Pocahontas," entered by T. S. Goley, Pecatonica, Ill. 1
"Kitty Mohawk," by Thomas Smith, Springfield, Ill. 2
"Lady of the Lake," by R. A. Champlin, Chicago, Ill. 3
"Lady Wilton," by Constantine Moran, Springfield, Ill. 4
Time—3.15.

Let our readers, especially those who "love" a horse, imagine four splendid animals, worth hundreds upon hundreds of dollars, brought up to the starting scratch for a mile turn, during a drizzling rain, under a leaden sky, their natural weight sinking their pastern joints in unmeasured inches of combined clay and prairie mold, and a band, otherwise unexceptional in their selections of ear-winning airs, playing the infernal "Dixie Land," and they can picture the closing feature of yesterday's "gushing" sport. But to it the hardy roadsters bent themselves, dashing, splashing and pitching mud in all conditions from bomb formed to extremest liquid, the drivers presenting the appearance of "burnt cork professionals" on a dog-day evening; but the Pecatonica mare was too much for her competitors over the muddy soil, and came in the winner in the extraordinary time of 3:15—the best test of speed and bottom, especially the latter, we ever witnessed, or ever desire to see repeated.

The first premium was awarded to "Pocahontas," and the second to "Kitty Mohawk."

Gen. Singleton wisely and humanely ordered that the three year old mares should not be put in the ring, and upon his announcement to this effect, the disheartening sport of the day was closed.

WHAT CHAMPAIGN COUNTY CONTRIBUTED TO THE STATE FAIR.

Champaign is one of the central counties of the State, lying on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, one hundred and thirty miles, or two degrees of latitude south of this city. Ten years ago, its long stretches of prairie were unswept by herds, and almost undisturbed by the plow. Its present advancement is the creation of railroad facilities, and its present population numbers some thirteen thousand people, nearly all engaged in the culture of the soil, and no county, with the same population, sends to market so large an amount of farm products.

In the way of aiding the war, six hundred men have gone to the field, and two more companies are now forming. Notwithstanding this drain on the laboring force of the county, her farms have contributed largely towards this exhibition, which, had it not been for the heavy and continued rains, might have resulted in the advancement of agricultural improvement. We have been careful to make note of the contributions from this county, to show what can be done by an enterprising set of farmers, as those of this county. To show its claims as the banner county, we will enumerate the various items. Jesse Cloyd has twenty-one head of Berkshires, on which he took the following premiums:

1st premium on grade sow and pigs.
1st " on best boar under one year.
2d " on best boar under one year.
2d " on best sow under one year.
2d " on grade sow under one year.
2d " on best Berkshire boar over two year old.

Besides which he exhibits a three year old Durham bull, "Perfection," which took the 2d premium; also, four yearling heifers, seven calves and one yearling colt, in all thirty-four head, and taking seven premiums. Mr. James M. Graham has eleven head of Berkshire, upon which he took

1st premium on Berkshire sow pig under one year.
1st prem. on Berkshire boar over one year.
2d prem. on sow over two year.
1st prem. on grade sow over one year.

Four mules, receiving the first premium on the best span of four year old mules. He had also a very fine yearling colt from the stock of "Old Pryor," "Flora," which took the first premium. A. G. Carle, two colts, which took red ribbons; also three year old colt "Louis" and sucking colt "Cinderilla." The former draft horse, and the latter a thorough bred. J. B. Phinny exhibited two chester white hogs. They were the admired among this class of hogs, and probably the best two hogs on the ground. They took 1st premium on chester white sow under one year old, and 1st premium C. W. boar under one year; and in the sweepstakes, on best sow of any age or breed.

Wm. R. Combs has one four year old Durham bull, one yearling do., one mare and two colts. The bull "Dan Webster" took the 2d premium. He is certainly a most magnificent animal. He is entered for the "Citizens' Prize," which has not been decided at this writing. James Myers has a mare and colt, the latter from the stock of "Old Pryor," both fine animals, but not yet shown in the ring. Such is the show of stock from this young county. In the hall of Textile Fabrics, we note one entry from this county—a beautiful bed-spread, of which we made mention yesterday, by Mrs. S. R. Page.

SORGHUM SYRUP.

The making of Sorghum Syrup has now become one of the institutions of the age, and at this time, when all trade with the sugar region of the South is cut off, it is rapidly extending and gives promise of becoming one of the most important branches of rural economy. Its manufacture is becoming better understood; but our farmers are yet undecided whether it is the best economy to use small pans adapted to individual use, or get them up on a large scale with corresponding machinery for use of a whole neighborhood. We have from the first been of the opinion that the grower of sorghum would prefer to take his cane to the mill and have it worked up on shares, rather than to be at the expense and labor of putting up the fixtures. The growing of the cane is one of those things, like the garden, that will be done on a small scale by each farmer, say from one-fourth to an acre each, and making from fifty to two hundred gallons each—the half of which would be sufficient for the supply of the family, the other half going to the owner of the fixtures, will be sold to the villagers and others not owning land, and thus a supply will be obtained for local use. We have no idea that the business will outgrow these bounds, or become an item for shipment.

The profitable making of sugar from this cane is yet in the distant future of its demonstration, and we have but little hope of a successful result.

To-day Gates's Steam Coil Sugar Evaporator was again in blast, and the principal feature of any considerable attraction in this department. Within 2:40 from the time the steam was let on, the liquid was brought to a boil, and in 30 minutes good sirup was produced.

This size apparatus will make about twelve gallons per hour when in steady operation, using about fifty lbs of steam. Being heated by steam it is impossible to burn the sirup, even if reduced to wax.

TRIAL OF PLOWS.

At an early hour the committee was ready to make trial of plows. The place of trial was a prairie sod on that part of the ground yet above water. Years of pasturage had to some extent subdued the wild grass, yet not so as to make it a very easy draft for the team. The first tried was that of Deer's twelve inch sod plow, with a wing on the land side. In our experience with prairie breaking, we have found a sixteen-inch plow, even for a twelve-inch furrow, to be the best and easiest of draft. This plow runs easy, with the two horses, in this leathery wire grass turf, and appeared to please the many farmers present. The subsoil plow of the Mapes pattern, from the shop of Mr. Deer, was next tried. To most of those present its use was a novelty, but it at once carried a conviction of its value, in our clay and clay-loam soils. It must henceforth take its place in the plow-field. The next tried was the No. 3 Double Michigan plow, from the same shop, and with the same team, which should have had another horse added. Of its value for prairie breaking we have before advised the readers of the TRIBUNE, more especially for spring breaking. No trench plow so perfectly pulverizes the soil as this. One reason that has militated against their use with many, is that they have been made too heavy, and of German instead of cast steel. The one on trial is much lighter than usual, and this is also much too heavy. Vincent's patent, made by the St. Jo Iron Co, of Mishawaka, Ind., was entered for all work. A great deal of delay was occasioned by not having this plow in order. It is a strange oversight with exhibitors of plows that they depend too often on a plow taken directly from the shop, and trust that it is all right and properly adjusted. We hope every man that neglects this precaution will go home without ribbon of any color, it is an act of injustice to the committee to keep them waiting to tinker up their plows. Furst & Bradley came into competition with the two last named plows for all purposes, and made a very successful trial. The rain now began to pour down, and the trial was postponed for the day.

SEWING MACHINES.

In our notice of these machines yesterday, we omitted to make mention of Sigwalt & Whitmann machine, from the fact that the operator was absent. This is one of the thirty dollar machines, is lock stitch and has the appearance of being a valuable machine. It is made at South Bend, Ind. We will here take occasion to say that all of the machines on exhibition evinced superior workmanship and doubtless all are valuable. Each machine has some peculiarity of mechanism and adaption of use in the several kinds of work. The price is also varied and it is strange if every class of citizen cannot select from the great variety on exhibition one to suit the taste and purse of the most ultra. Near the sewing machines is a knife-grinding machine both ingenius and useful, and its cheapness will recommend it to every housekeeper. It is for sale at some number Custom House place, the precise location of which has slipped our recollection.

The heavy rain of yesterday precluded the possibility of looking at the sheep pens or making further examinations among the cattle. Muddy, wet and weary, we bade farewell to the gay and festive scenes of the State Fair at Brighton.

Eighth Day.

The same cause which made the announced military feature of the State Fair of more than usual interest, the existence of actual and immense war preparations, had the inevitable and foreseen result of restricting the extent of this department of the exhibition, from the great demand upon our manufacturers of firearms and military goods to fill actual orders, and the absence of most of our military men in the field.

Enough was, however, offered to make a most interesting afternoon's exhibition to the many who were present yesterday at Lake Shore Park, at the foot of Peck Court, where a trial and examination took place under the auspices of the Committee chosen by the officers of the State Fair. The Committee were Col. Austin Light, of the Yates Phalanx, A. C. Stedman, Esq., Perry H. Smith, Vice President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and Capt. Cottig, formerly of the Prussian Artillery service.

The list of arms submitted to the Committee was not large but was select, and comprised several entries of arms of a notable character. These were:

1. Six-pound steel Rifled Cannon—Wiard's patent.
2. Breech-loading Cannon, invented by R. S. Paine, of Chicago.
3. Spencer's Breech loading Repeating Rifle, Hartford, Conn.
4. Henry's Repeating Rifle, New Haven Arms Company.
5. Frank Wesson's Breech-loading Carbine, Worcester, Mass.

These were taken up in the order named.

THE WIARD CANNON.

Norman B. Wiard has a name to live among inventors, even if his "Ice Boat" never runs her length on the winter bound surface of the Mississippi. He has put in service the beautiful arm tested yesterday.

The gun in question is a six-pounder—one of a battery of four six-pound and two twelve pound pieces, ordered by General Fremont, with carriages and caissons complete, at a cost of $11,600. The order was given only after the most rigid tests under experienced officers had proved the piece, in principle and construction, to be a most valuable acquisition to the Artillery service.

It is made of an ingot of American cast steel. It weighs 700 pounds, or a little less than the average weight of common six pound pieces. The breech is rounded, and without ridge or ring, thus securing an equal and safe expansion of the metal when heated. The diameter at breech is ten inches, with a calibre of two and six-tenths inches, and bore "18 calibres," or about 48 inches. The rifling is the "gain twist" commencing at zero and ending "one turn in twise feet." There are eight "lands," and eight grooves, and of these there are to be twelve in the larger guns. The sights are fixed, and to the battery belongs a powerful spy-glass to be attached to the gun in firing at long distances.

The gun is so suspended on its carriage as to allow 36 deg. of elevation. The trunnions are attached to a wrought iron strap shrunk upon the gun. The gun is thickened from the breech as far forward as the trunnions, not unlike the Dahlgren, but with a difference the inventor of that gun accepts from Mr. Wiard as an improvement, and will hereafter introduce into his own, the thicker portion being made a perfect plane, giving a safe and ready test of the shape and strength of the piece after repeated firing, as a common level or straight will show if the gun has become dangerously strained, when it can be condemned.

The cannon throws both round shot and shell, all of a conical shape, and also for the first time successfully in rifled guns, canister shot, and all equally well. A peculiarity exists both in the wheels and carriage, which have won the highest encomium of artillery officers. The wheels are built up by wedges and screws, in such a manner that no shrinkage of the wood can loosen the wheel.

But we have not the space to do full justice to all the features of this gun, the crowning advantages of which is that it is five times as strong as ordinary guns. The test yesterday, conducted by H. L. Stuart of New York, in charge of the gun, was simply firing a few rounds over the lake, to show the range of the piece.

A full battery of these beautiful guns will probably be ordered, if indeed they are not already, by the State of Illinois, and our prairie boys will man them well and adequately.

PAINE'S BREECH-LOADING CANNON.

Mr. R. S. Paine, of this city, is a brother of the more noted member of his family, of Water-Gas memory, of Worcester, Mass. His gun was a four-pound piece, mounted on a plain substantial carriage, named, by the way, "Spirit of '76." The gun is similar in shape to ordinary field pieces, but has near the breech an opening, at the top about three inches square, passing through it vertically. A solid piece of iron, fitted with a ring at the top, is let down this opening and closes the bore, being held firmly against it by a massive screw, moved horizontally through the breech. This screw itself is traversed by an opening coinciding with the bore of the gun, and through this the cartridge is put in, the breech piece being removed. The gun is discharged by a cap and priming in the breech piece.

The gun thus imperfectly described was made at 64 North Dearborn street. It was fired several times yesterday, using conical shot. It is hastily gotten up to show a principle the inventor claims may be attached to guns of any size and style, either rifled or smooth bore. We shall not pretend to give a very learned opinion of the gun, when we express our fear lest rigid tests would show that the metal was seriously weakened, and unprepared to resist strain at the breech. It may prove otherwise, and we shall hope the best for the honor and emolument of its Chicago inventor.

THE BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

The three beautiful rifles above named were successfully examined and displayed by those having them in charge. They all use the new common percussion cartridge, of which the Spencer Rifle "spit out" eight in twenty-five seconds, and the Henry's Repeating Rifle fifteen in a like space of time, or about as fast as a man may twice crook his finger. The third, Frank Wesson's Breech-Loading Carbine, was also much admired. We cannot enter into any description of these arms.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1861.

The money market is working quite smoothly and comfortably. We hear no complaints of any lack of currency, though the amount that daily changes hands in the produce and other transactions of the city is enormous. The State Banks of Iowa, Indiana and Ohio furnish the largest part of the circulation. Some of our Illinois banks that have made their securities ample, are owned by responsible men, and whose bills are redeemable in this city, are gradually finding a circulation. There is still a perfect medley of Canada and Eastern currency circulating; but the latter will gradually disappear, if exchange should go much above ¼ of 1 per cent. premium. Currency that will not buy exchange at ½@¾ should at once be tabooed by our active business public.

Exchange on the street was abundant, and holders were glad to get par for it. The banks paid par@⅛ to customers, selling generally at ¼. Some tried to charge ⅜, but it was above the average of the market. Gold is not quite so plenty; selling rate ¼@½ premium for currency.

STOCK MARKET.

The following are the quotations of the New York Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	73¾	73⅝
Galena	68¾	68
Rock Island	43½	43
Burlington & Quincy	60¼	....
Tennessee 6s	42	42⅜
Missouri 6s	43	43⅜
North Carolina 6s	60½	60¼
Virginia 6s	51¼	51¼

First board dull; second board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	512	[illegible]	91140	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1060	....	375
R. I. R. R.	1240	16420	4800	....	[illegible]	400
Ill. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	350	....
C., B. & Q. R. R.	1057	[illegible]	[illegible]	126	....	....
N. W. R. R.	2142	[illegible]	1260	29	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	[illegible]	4210	[illegible]	350	....	....
Total	[illegible]	107905	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	775

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs.	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes. bu.
Canal	....	44030	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	....	....	....	14	....
R. I. R. R.	....	....	....	....	325	....
Ill. C. R. R.	1350	19000	15800	....	400	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	172	2675	....	....	197	....
N. W. R. R.	....	3874	4072	3860	....	15
A. & St. L. R. R.	120	....	4163	[illegible]	322	....
Total	1642	61169	[illegible]	13650	1158	15

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	3800	....	120800	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	16000	16800	....	....	....
To Pt Colborne	....	....	16000	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	....	20000	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	375	6000	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	....	10000	....	....	....
To Goderich	1206	12000	....	225	....	....
To other ports	6	....	500	500	....	....
Total	5387	34000	184100	725	....	....

The leading markets to-day were active and unsettled. There was a good inquiry for Spring extra Flour, but in consequence of the extreme firmness of holders, there was less activity. About 2000 brls changed hands, at $3 50@4 05 for medium to good spring extras. Winter wheat brands were dull and neglected.

The wheat market opened excited and buoyant, and prices ran up 1c above yesterday's extreme quotations; but as soon as the New York dispatches were received, a reaction took place, and the market closed 1c below the closing prices of yesterday. Winter wheat was dull and neglected. About 150,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at 95c for No. 1 White; 83c for No. 1 Red; 78c for No. 2 Red; 75@78c for No. 1 Spring; and 70@73c for No. 2 Spring.

The Corn market advanced ½@1c per bushel, and was active; but closed less buoyant. About 175,000 bushels changed hands, at 34½c for Canal Mixed afloat, and 33½@33c for Mixed in store.

Oats were firm but inactive. Rye was scarce and firm. Highwines were sold at 13½c.

Freights were active and a shade firmer—with liberal engagements at the following rates: corn to Oswego, 18c; wheat to Oswego, 19c; corn to Buffalo, 13@14c; wheat to Buffalo, 14c.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1861.

FREIGHTS—In the early part of the week there was a scarcity of vessels, and rate ruled ½@1c higher than during the week previous; but in the latter part of the week a large fleet of vessels arrived and rates ruled easier—13c for corn and 14c for wheat to Buffalo being the current quotations.

TO-DAY rates were firmer. The engagements were:—To Kingston: schr Quebec, wheat, at 18c. To Oswego: schrs Star of Hope and Thornton, corn, at 18c; schr Wild Rover, wheat, at 19c; prop Ottawa, corn, via Sarnia, at 18c. To Buffalo: brig N. M. Standart, Canopus, bark David Morris, corn, at 13c; schr Wm. Fiske, rejected corn at 13½c; brig Robert Hollister, rejected corn, at 14c; brig F. B. Gardner, and schrs Live Oak and Lady of the Lake, wheat at 14c; prop Fountain City, wheat, at 15½c.

FLOUR—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Flour during the week:

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
Total last week	42,[illegible]	41,[illegible]
Total previous week	44,727	40,[illegible]
Corresponding week, 1860	20,878	24,[illegible]
Corresponding week, 1859	30,631	15,866

There is a very active demand for good spring extra flour, and notwithstanding an advance of 10c per brl in freights, we note an improvement on the week of 10@15c per brl. The demand is chiefly by New York and Philadelphia buyers—the inquiry for New England being very light. Winter wheat flour is in rather better request, but there is no improvement to note in prices. Rye flour is dull. Corn Meal is in limited demand and steady.

The following are the closing quotations of flour, etc:

White winter extras	$4.60@4.85
Red winter extras	3.90@4.50
Spring extra Flour, choice	4.10@4.37½
" " " good	3.75@4.00
" " " common to fair	3.40@3.70
Superfine, common to choice	3.00@3.40
Rye Flour	2.00@2.25
Corn Meal, unbolted, per ton	9.00@10.00
" " bolted, per ton	11.00@13.00
Middlings, per ton	8.00@10.00
Bran and Shorts	3.50@4.00

To-day there was a very firm feeling among holders, but the market was less active—full prices, however, being paid. Sales were: 100 brls "Chatsworth" spring extra on p. t.; 100 brls "Commercial" do at $4 05 del; 96 brls "Eldorado," 100 brls "Island" and 300 brls good spring extra—all at $4 00 del; 100 brls "Highland Mills" do at $3 80 del; 100 brls "Aeolian Mills" at $3 85 del; 650 brls fair extra at $3 85 del; 200 brls fair extra at $3 75 del; 100 brls "Ohio State" at $3.70 del; 100 brls "City Mills" at $3.65 del; 100 brls medium spring extra at $3.60 del; 100 brls "Lodi Mills" on p. t.; 150 brls "Island Queen" white winter on p. t.; 50 brls "Cold Creek" superfine at $3.00 del; 400 brls "Clarendon" at $3.87½ del; 200 brls "Ellsworth" at $3.90 del; 100 brls "Loch Leven" at $3.90 del; 100 brls "United States" super at $3.27½ del; 100 brls "Western" super at $3 [illegible] del; 50 brls "Clinton" extra at $3.50 del.

WHEAT—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of wheat during the past week:

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Total last week	696,988	749,487
Total previous week	594,619	633,058
Corresponding week in 1860	948,644	964,149
Corresponding week in 1859	581,493	597,886

Quite a reaction has taken place in the wheat market since the date of our last weekly review, and we note an advance in prices of 10@12c per bushel on spring and 7@9c per bushel on winter grades. The receipts of winter wheat, especially white, are still light, and the transactions are principally confined to spring grades. This advance in prices has taken place mainly within the past three days, during which the market has been unusually excited and active.

TO-DAY at the opening the feeling was buoyant, and the tendency was decidedly upward; but less favorable intelligence from New York served to cause a reaction, and prices of spring wheat declined to below the closing quotations of yesterday. Winter wheat was quiet and neglected. The sales were as follows:—WINTER—800 bu No. 1 White in store at 95c; 1200 bu No. 1 Red in store at 83c; 2000 bu No. 2 Red in store at 78c. SPRING—15,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 78c; 20,000 bu do at 77½c; 15,000 bu do at 77c; 3000 bu do at 77½c; 3000 bu do at 78½c; 12,000 bu do at 76c; 3000 bu do at 75½c; 6000 bu do at 75c; 15,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 73c; [illegible] bu do at 73½c; 6000 bu do at 72c; 5000 bu do at 71½c; 6000 bu do at 71c; 1000 bu do at 70½c; 1000 bu do at 70c.

Sales by sample were as follows: 55 bags white at 90c on track; 68 bags do at 95c on track; 300 bags Spring at 76c on track.

CORN—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of corn during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Total last week	1,[illegible]	1,172,[illegible]
Total previous week	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1860	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1859	77,536	51,[illegible]

The Corn market during the last week has been active and buoyant, and we have at last the pleasure of recording an advance in prices of 3@3½c per bushel. The demand is principally for immediate shipment; but there is also considerable speculative demand, under the impression that the market will now steadily advance.

TO-DAY the market advanced ½@1c per bushel. Sales were:—50,000 bushels Canal Mixed at 34½c afloat; 40,000 bu do at 33c f. o. b.; 130,000 bu Mixed in store at 33c; 15,000 bu do at 33½c; 1,500 bu do 32½c.

OATS—Received last week, [illegible] bu; shipped, 140,856 bu. There is a good inquiry for oats by shippers, and the market closes firm at an advance on the week of ½@1c per bushel. Sales, 800 bu No. 1 in store at 14c.

RYE—Received last week, 4,354 bu; shipped, 26,640 bu. There has been but a light supply of rye during the past week and the market is firm and hardening with plenty of buyers at 40c.

BARLEY—Received last week, 3,881 bu; none shipped. During the past week there has been more inquiry for choice samples of Barley, and the market is decidedly firmer—extra lots selling at [illegible]. A few small lots of No. 2 in store have also changed hands at [illegible]—at which the market closes quiet.

TIMOTHY SEED—There is a good demand for Timothy Seed and the market has an upward tendency. To-day the sales were:—[illegible] bags prime at $1.[illegible] and [illegible] fair at $1 [illegible].

CLOVER SEED—The demand for Clover Seed is yet light, as well as the supply, and the market is nominal at $4@4.25.

HIGHWINES—The demand for Highwines by shippers is very light and the market is dull—prices showing a decline on the week of ½@1c per [illegible] gal. Sales 40 brls country at 13½c; 60 brls city in lots to the trade at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—There is actually no demand for Provisions of any kind, and the market is dull and nominal. The stock of Mess Pork is light and we quote it nominal at $13@14. Lard is in limited request at 7½@7½c.

TALLOW—There is a good shipping demand for Tallow and the market is firm at 7c for prime city. Country tallow sells at 6½@6¾c, according to quality.

HIDES—There is a fair inquiry for Hides and the market is steady. We quote as follows:

Dry Flint	9½@10
Dry Salted	7 @7½
Green Salted	4½@5
Green Country	3½@4

WOOL—There is a good demand for coarse grades of wool, and the market is firm, but fine is neglected. We quote:

Common to ¼ blood	20@24
¼ to ½ blood	24@26
¾ blood	26@27
Full blood	27@29

Unwashed common wool sells generally at 13½c ₩ lb, and burry at 10c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—The demand for shipment is active and the market steady, at $50.00@75.00 per ton.

TO-DAY 10 tons good were sold at $62.50.

FRUIT—APPLES—The supply is heavy and the market is very dull at $1.00@1.25 for common, and $1 25@1.50 for fair to good. Some extra lots are sold at $1.75, but the sale is light. PEACHES—The receipts from Michigan are very heavy, and the market rules dull and lower with sales at 50c @$1.50 per basket for medium to extra choice. Inferior sell at 30@50c. GRAPES—In good supply at 10c per lb. LEMONS—In limited demand at $9.00 per case.

GROCERIES—The market for sugars is firm and advancing. Coffees are quiet and firm. We quote:

SUGARS—	N. O. common	—@— c
	" good common	—@— c
	" fair	—@— c
	" fully fair to prime	—@— c
	Cuba Sugars	8½@8¾c
	N. Y. refined white coffee	10½@
	" crushed, granulated and granulated	11½@—c
MOLASSES—	N. Y. Sugar House	30 @32c
	Portland	— @—c
	Plantation	35 @38c
	N. Y. Syrups	40 @44c
	Golden Syrup	48 @50c
COFFEE—	Rio	15½@16½c
	Maracaibo	@
	Santa	@
	O. G. Java	@20 c
	Mocha	—21 @23c
RICE—		6½@ 7½c
SPICES—	Cassia	35 @75c
	Pepper	13 @14c
	Allspice	12 @13c
	Cloves	14 @
TEAS—	Fine Young Hyson	75 @ 80c
	Black Teas	60 @ 85c

HAY—The supply is fair and market quiet. The following are the quotations at Frisbie Bros., 45 Market st.; Pressed Timothy, $9@10 ₩ ton; Pressed Prairie, $6 50@7; Loose Prairie, $4@4.50; Loose Timothy, $5@6.

FISH—The market is dull and lower. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$3.25	@3.50
No 2 " "	3.00	@3.25
No 1 Trout, hf brls	3.00	@ —
No 2 " "	1.75	@ —
Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	4.00	@5.00

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, $3 00; Tar, $6@6 50; Pitch, $6 50@6; Rosin, $5 50@5 00—market firm with an advancing tendency.

BEANS—There is an active demand for Beans, and the market is firm, at 90@$1.00 for common to good, and $1.06@1.37½ for good to prime.

CHEESE—Hamburgh, 7½@8c; Western Reserve, 5½@6c; Illinois, 4@5c.

BUTTER—Common firkin in good supply at 6@7c; Dairy in request, at 9@11c. To-day 200 kegs common sold at 6c.

EGGS—In good supply, with sales at 5@5½c ₩ doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1 25@1.50 ₩ doz.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—In fair demand and steady at $1.25@1.50 ₩ doz.

POTATOES—In good supply, with a fair demand at 25@30c ₩ bu.

WOOD—Supply light and market firm, at $4.75@5.00 for Beech and Maple by the cargo. Hickory scarce at $5.50@5.75.

COAL—We quote the market for cargoes as follows:—Lehigh, $6 50@6.75; Scranton Egg, $4.80@5 00; Newcastle, $3.25@3.50; Briarhill, $4.00; Chippewa, $3.50@3.60; Mineral Ridge, $4.00; Blossburg, $5.25.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, &c., during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C.

	Week end'g Sept. 14.	Cor. week 1860.	Cor. week 1859.
Lumber, ft.	4,894,000	6,814,000	5,977,333
Shingles, no.	1,765,000	595,000	1,635,000
Lath, pcs	993,000	353,000	1,200,000
Timber, ft.	180,000	....	11,775
Posts, no.	....	....	1,090
Pickets, no.	....	300	63,500

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, &C., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14.

	Lumber ft.	Shingles No.	Lath pcs.
By Lake	....	....	....
By Canal	793,443	371,750	226,000
By G. & C. U. R. R.	681,910	311,800	1,156,000
By Ill. C. R. R.	355,000	608,000	533,000
By Chi. & R. I. R. R.	183,281	460,000	36,000
By Chi. B. & Q. R. R.	222,867	120,000	101,000
By Chi. & St. L. R. R.	484,982	18,750	....
By C. & N. W. R. R.	139,396	9,000	15,100
By C. & Mil. no report.			
By Mich. Cen. R. R.	....	....	....
By Mich. South. R. R.	2,000	....	....
By P. & Ft W. R. R.	135,000	....	....
Total last week	2,[illegible]	1,900,000	2,[illegible]
Total previous week	4,543,967	2,329,500	2,022,000
Corres'ing week, '60	6,185,581	1,758,245	945,245
" " '59	4,001,198	2,256,600	1,184,650

The business in cargoes during the week has been light, on account of the limited offerings; but the market is still firm, and the tendency is upward. The following sales were made: Cargo of Helfenstein, from Green Bay, mostly strips, at $7.25 for strips and $7.00 for boards; cargo of schr Gipsey, from Muskegon, mill run, at $6.75; cargo of schr Commencement, from Holland, common, at $6.75; cargo of schr Foster, from Holland, at $7.00; cargo of schr Grace A. Green, from Muskegon, mill run, at $7.12½; cargo of prop Barber, from Grand River, at $6.50, and another at $6.75; cargo of schr Magnet, at $6.75; cargo of schr Speed, at $6.75; cargo of schr Arrow, from Kalamazoo, at $6 25; cargo of schr Cygnet, at $7.12½; cargo of schr Live Oak, at $7.25; cargo of schr Col. Glover, at $6 60; cargo of schr Rand, at $7.25.

The demand in the yards this week was more active, on account of the State Fair drawing to the city a large number of country dealers, and prices are firm. Common lumber is selling at $7.50 for Lake Michigan lumber, and $7.75@8 00 for Saginaw boards.

Shingles are scarce and firm at $2.37½@2.50 for A's by the cargo.

The following are the quotations in the yards, and delivered on board of canal boats and railroad cars:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$26.00@
Second Clear	24.00@
Third Clear	15.00@18.00
Common Boards, dry	7.50@
Long Joists, Common	9.00@10.00
Stock Boards	8.50@
Fencing, dry	7.50@
Common Flooring, undressed	11.00@12.00
Clear do do	18.00@
Siding, Clear	12.00@
" Common	9.00@
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	2.75@3.00
do do No. 1	1.50@
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@3.00
Lath	1.50@
Posts, ₩ 100	7.00@10.00

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16, 1861.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1861.

The receipts of Live Stock at the various yards during the past week were as follows:

	Beeves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
At Sherman's yards	2,624	1,440	474
Mich. Southern yards	1,354	1,284	100
Pittsburgh yards	810	1,250	....
Total	5,188	3,974	573
Week ending Sept. 9	4,723	6,280	516
" " Sept. 2	4,361	9,393	688
" " Aug. 26	4,516	8,125	1,558
" " Aug. 19	4,185	5,322	918
" " Aug. 12	3,601	2,049	700
" " Aug. 5	3,685	5,417	600

BEEF CATTLE.—From the above table it will be seen that there is an increase in the supply this week of about 400 head. This of itself would not have made any material difference in the market; but combined with a decline in New York on Wednesday last, it operated against holders, and prices close fully ¼c per lb below last week's quotations. The quality of the stock this week is not so good as last, there were but a few prime lots offered. This, along with the downward movement in New York, deterred shippers, and the only heavy buyer was Jno. Hancock, who was purchasing for the Government, and he had the market pretty much to himself. Good to prime cattle were sold at $3.00@3.50, and common to good at $2 00@3.00.

At Sherman's yards the supply was good, and the market tolerably active—the sales being principally at $2.70@3.00. Mr. John Buckles, of McLean county, Ill., had 95 head of prime steers which he sold to Mr. Allerton at $3.00 per head—equal to $3.50 per 100 lbs. Nelson Morris purchased 300@400 head fair to good cattle, in lots, at $2.50@3.12½, for shipment; and he also picked up a lot of tail-ends at $11.00@15.00 per head. Orendorf, Barlow & Co. had 333 head of Missouri Cattle, of fair quality, which were sold at $2.80 to Mr. Hancock. Weinel bought 40 head of Illinois steers at $30 00 per head, averaging about 1,120. At the close there were a few lots medium cattle left over; but the desirable stock was nearly exhausted.

At the Michigan Southern Yards the business transacted was comparatively light, and the quality was about medium. The sales ranged from $2.00 for common stock, to $3.00 for good shipping Cattle. [illegible] sold Mr. Otis 60 head of fine young steers at [illegible]—averaging 1230 lbs. Dalby, of Springfield, had 200 head of good shipping steers which were offered at $2.87½—failing which they were shipped to New York. Weinel bought 14 head of good steers, of Kelly, from Bureau, at $47.50 ₩ head—averaging 1275 lbs.

At the Pittsburgh Yards the market was quiet, and the sales were light, at $2.80@3.25. Mr. Palmer had 100 head of good Illinois steers, weighing about 1400 lbs. There were several other lots of good Cattle in the Yards, shipped through to New York.

At the close of the market, there was a very quiet feeling—prices closing as follows:

Extra	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible]
Good	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

HOGS—The market in the early part of the week was rather dull, owing to the light receipts of the week previous; but as our table of receipts show, there was a heavy falling off in the deliveries this week, and the market has been well sustained—at $2.75@3.50 for medium to good, and $2.90@3.25 for good to choice—at which figures the market closes quiet.

SHEEP—There is very little inquiry for Sheep, and the market rules dull at $1.75@2.00 per 100 lbs.

SALES:

The following are the sales made on Saturday, Sunday and to-day at the various Yards:

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Beev's.	Av'g.	Price.	Beev's.	Av'g.	Price.
36	1200	3.00	30	1140	2.75
14	1275	3.75	10	1030	2.25
25	1130	2.65	15	930	2.60
60	1280	3.25			
Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
60	300	3.00	35	210	3.10

AT PITTSBURGH YARDS.

Beev's.	Av'g.	Price.	Beev's.	Av'g.	Price.
100	1170	2.50	15	1016	2.50
20	1115	2.50	14	1284	2.75
21	1100	2.50	17	1340	2.75
35	1040	2.50	12	1200	2.50
40	1260	2.75	20	1160	2.25
—	1137	2.75	12	940	2.40
Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
80	265	3.00	21	200	2.90
65	270	3.00	40	260	2.90

STOCK SHIPPED VIA MICH. CEN. R. R.

	Cattle.		
Cragin & Co.	313	J. Smith	16
S. Allerton	22	D. Weixell	60
Allen & Tumet	60	J. Buckels	20
M. Wiltsie	36	Moore & McKaig	64
H. Page	20	Total	613
	Hogs.		
Allerton & Herd	854	W. C. Grimsby	142
Moore and McKaig	64	J. Lockhart	146
J. Rickwood	80	Total	1286

Market closed firm.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11.

[From the New York Tribune, of Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,734.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8@8¾
Medium	7@7½
Ordinary	5½@6½
Some extra good	9 @—

The general average of the market is a full 7½c.

The most of the sales range from 6@8c.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 5,881.

This is 1,391 head more than last week, and 1,457 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,491 head, while the number to-day being 4,734, shows 1,243 head more than the average, and 974 head more than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	611	Iowa	35
Pennsylvania	53	Connecticut	12
Ohio	1,369	New Jersey	50
Indiana	157	Missouri	352
Illinois	1,940	Michigan	21
Kentucky	233	Canada	79

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.—The beautifully pleasant Autumn weather of yesterday has given place to a heavy rainstorm to-day, and this has hindered the morning trade materially, but we found before noon that the number of persons present who are always ready to take small lots whenever the brokers are willing to come to buyers terms, was sufficient to clean out the market without any material reduction from yesterday's rates, so that the real reduction is about half a cent net a pound on the average, with a further loss to drovers of what is equal to ½@¼c ₩ lb in the estimation of weight. Although there are a great many light, thin cattle on sale, the average quality is decidedly good for this season of the year, and as will be seen by the reports of various droves, given in detail under the head of sales of bullocks. There are really some excellent lots. For instance, one from Illinois of 100 head that averages 7½ cwt. are [illegible] net ₩ lb. Another lot of 80 Kentucky Durhams that averaged nearly $90 ₩ head, and full 9c ₩ lb upon the actual weight.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 7,013.

The following are the quotations of to-day, given by the Superintendent, Mr. Geans:

Corn-fed Hogs	3¾@4 c gross.
Distillery fed	3½@3¾c gross.

and only about 250 in the pens this morning unsold.

The breakdown in the hog market is greater than in the beef cattle market, the receipts being almost double.

At present prices, if packers could be assured of stock, there would be a great deal of pork put up. Drovers are all confident that the present rates will not continue. The majority of the hogs arriving are light, while the best demand is for large fat hogs that will give a great percentage of lard.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead.
First quality corn fed, large size	3¾@4 c	5 @—
Second quality, corn-fed	3¾@3¾	4¾@5
Large size, still-fed, fat	3¾@3¾	4¾@5
Second quality still-fed, fat	3¼@3¼	4 @4¾

Small sizes choice stock hogs—not wanted; no sale.

Ordinary or common stock—not wanted; no sale.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—ASHES—Steady, with sales of 50 brls at $5.25 for both pots and pearls.

FLOUR—Has again advanced 5@10c per brl, with good demand for export and fair inquiry for home consumption. Sales 22,200 brls at $4 60@4.90 for rejected; $4 70@4 80 for super state; $5 10@5.25 for extra state; $4.75@4 80 for super western; $5 05@5 20 for common to medium extra western; $5 35@5 45 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $5 55@6.25 for trade brands—market closing quite firm. Canada flour doing better. Sales 650 brls at $4 70@4.80 for super, and $5.10@6.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $2.50@3.74. Corn meal more active, with sales of 800 brls Brandywine at $3@3.05, and 100 brls Jersey at $2 75.

WHISKY—Market moderately active. Sales 1300 brls at 18¾@19c, chiefly at the latter price.

GRAIN—Supply of wheat pretty large and with moderate export demand. Market scarcely as firm; prices, however, are without any decided change. Sales, 38,000 bu Chicago spring at $1 05@1.08—the latter price for very choice, 19,000 bu Northwestern club at $1.08, 13,000 bu Racine spring at $1.09, 62,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1 08@1.10, 300 bu Green Bay spring at $1.12, 36,000 bu amber Iowa at $1 11@1.14, 1000 very choice do at $1.15, 70,000 bu winter red western at $1.14@1.20, 15,000 very inferior do at $1.11, 16,100 bu amber Michigan at $1.21, 34,000 white Ohio at $1.25@1.28, 6600 white Illinois at $1.28½, 4700 white Michigan at $1.28@1.30, and 3000 white Kentucky at $1.27@1.30. Rye quiet and firm at 65@70c as to quality. Barley dull and nominal. Corn about 1c higher with moderate export and fair speculative demand. Sales 198,000 bu at 49½@52½c for inferior to common mixed western, 53@54c for good to prime shipping do, 55c for western yellow and 58c for white western. Oats scarce and firm at 27@31c for Canada and 33½@35c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork, market less active but prices without material change. Sales 1,150 brls at $14.50 for mess and $9 75@10 for prime. Beef continues quiet and steady. Sales 200 brls at $4@4 50 for prime; $5@5 50 for mess; $9@11.25 for repacked mess, and $12.25@12 50 for extra mess. In prime mess beef and beef hams there is nothing of moment doing and prices nominally unchanged. Cut meats are quiet with sales of 38 pkgs at 4½@4¾c for shoulders and 5@6½c for hams. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard steady with sales of 450 brls at 8@9½c. Butter in moderate demand for export at 7@10c for Ohio and 8@14c for state. Cheese rather more steady at 5@7c for common to good; 7½c for very choice state.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw is very firm; sales 673 hhds at 7¾@8c for Cuba, 9c for Porto Rico; 149 bxs Havana at 9¼c; 380 hhds Melado and 145 bags Manilla p t. Molasses firm with moderate home trade; sales 25 brls Cuba at 30c; 100 brls N O at 25c; 50 hhds Porto Rico at 35@38c, and by auction 88 hhds do at 30@32½c, cash.

STOCKS—Better, but market without activity. Pan. 110; Mich So guar. 28; Harl pref. 28; Erie pref. 46; N Y C, 73; [illegible]; Pacific Mail, 81; Del & Huds, 92½; Ill coupons bonds, 83; N C 6s, 61; Tenn 6s, 43½; Cal 7s, 48½; Mo 6s, 43½; Treasury 6s 2 years, 98½; U S 5s '74, coupons, 79½; U S 6s, '81, coupons, 87½.

OSWEGO, Sept. 17.—FLOUR—unchanged. Sales 475 brls fancy, from spring wheat.

WHEAT—less active. Sales 2200 No 1 Chicago spring at 94; 8000 do at 96, and 5000 bu winter red western at $1.10. Corn quiet. Sales last night of 6000 bu Ill. at 41. Barley scarce. Sales 4000 bu Canadian on p t.

CANAL FREIGHTS—quiet, owing to scarcity of boats.

LAKE IMPORTS—7700 bu wheat.

CANAL EXPORTS—18,800 bu wheat, 6000 bu corn, 19,300 bu barley.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hartman, Mr. SIMEON ORLANDO VAUGHAN to Miss CORNELIA N. FALES, all of this city.

In Christ Church, Waukegan, Illinois, Thursday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. McNamara, Mr. [illegible] CONOLLY, of Chicago, to Miss HARRIET E., daughter of David Ballentine.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 12th, at the residence of William Randolph, Esq., by the Rev. James [illegible], Dr. HENRY R. GOUCHER and MARY L. FRINK, both of Pecatonica, Ill.

In this city, on Friday, Sept. 13th, by Rev. Dr. Patterson, JAMES W. BOYD, of Iowa, and Miss ELLEN HENNESSY, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In this city, Sept. 18th, by Rev. Jeremiah Porter, Mr. HOMER A. WILSON, and Miss JANE BRUSH, of Chicago.

DIED:

At Jefferson, Cook County, on the morning of the 18th inst., of diphtheria, CAROLINE FRANCES, only daughter of William P. and Catharine Gray, aged 11 years, 11 months and 18 days.

At Centralia, on the 14th inst., of Scarlet Fever, CHARLES G. PEARCE, aged one year and six months, son of William L. and Margaret Pearce, formerly of the Adams House, Chicago.

In this city, on Sunday morning, Sept. 15th, MARY E., wife of Charles C. Kellogg, and daughter of Mr. H. C. Stone, of Ottawa.

In New Haven, Ct., on the 26th ultimo, ELIZABETH WHEATON GUION, eldest daughter of Rev. John M. Guion, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

At Elgin, on the 12th inst., HATTIE GURLEY, infant daughter of Rufus P. and Helen G. Burlingame, aged eighteen months and seventeen days. Funeral from their residence, 34 Wolcott street, to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At the residence of his son, Charles A. Eaton, Sept. 18th, DANIEL EATON, aged [illegible] years, formerly of Groton, Mass. Funeral at the residence of his son, corner of Washington and Ann street, Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in Cook County, in favor of Percy W. Field, Plaintiff, and against Abraham D. [illegible], Defendant, at ten o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] day of October, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, towit:—Lot five (5), in [illegible] subdivision of the east half of Lot fifty one (51), in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section [illegible] Town thirty-nine (39), north Range fourteen (14) east, in Cook County, Illinois.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff,
By F. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 14th day of September, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] A. Hoffman, Otto Geipcke and [illegible], Plaintiffs, and against [illegible] Gleason and Philip Carlin, Defendants, at 10 o'clock, on the [illegible] day of August, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendants in and to the following described property, towit: The south half of Sub-Lot two (2), of Lot three (3), in Block three (3), in Fractional Section [illegible] Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By WM. F. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated the 12th day of July, 1861.

The above sale is postponed to the 26th day of August, A. D. 1861, at same hour and place.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. F. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated the 5th day of Aug. 1861.

The above sale is postponed to the 16th day of September, 1861, at the same hour and place.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. F. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated the 26th day of August, 1861.

The above sale is postponed to the 7th day of October, 1861, at the same hour and place.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. F. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated the 16th day of September, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

THE STATE FAIR [illegible]

(Continued from First Page.)

Bosley, and a dozen various brands of ale by Lill—of course we can only guess at the quality until the Committee [illegible] upon them. Of flour we find but few barrels on exhibition.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

We resume our notes of yesterday, and first note the collection of J. T. Little, of Lee county—St. Lawrence, Lowell, Rawley, and other popular sort, numbering ninety-six varieties. In the collection of Mr. Baker, from Union county, noted yesterday, are several varieties of seedling apples, of large size, and showy appearance, which may yet prove valuable. Of peaches, in this most popular collection we note Smock Free, Heath Cling, Late Crawford, Old Mixon Cling, and several seedling almost as large and showy as the grafts. Mr. Exeter, of St. Clair county, has a good collection of Pears and Peaches. His Late Crawford are very fine. Robert Dorsey, of the same county, has also a good collection of Apples, but sadly wanting in correct names. We would recommend Mr. D. to visit some of our bookstores and purchase a copy of Downing, Thomas, or Elliott. The Messrs. Starr Brothers, of Alton, have a good collection of Peaches. These peaches are from the well known orchard formerly owned by Dr. Hull, and from which, for several years, the fine peach that filled our market was drawn, but now other points in our State and in Michigan are competitors for this trade. The next collection is one made by U. E. Robinson & Co., fruit dealers of this city, who have a large collection from their customers in Egypt. First, are three boxes of Catawba grapes from the vineyard of Col. Barnbridge, that attract no small attention, huge Bellflowers, Buckingham, Bartlett, and Dutchess du Angoleme pears, with a dozen varieties of monstrous peaches. Next comes another collection of Alton peaches, consisting of six varieties of the finest peaches in the hall. They are in a good state of preservation, and attract no small attention. Dr. Long, also of Alton, has a collection of eighteen varieties of pears, all desirable. D. F. Kinney, of Rock Island, has a choice collection of pears, Bartlett, Flemish, Beauty, Stevens Genesee, Louisse Bonne de Jersey, Vicar of Winkfield, etc. The soil of Rock Island county is decidedly valuable for the pear. R. F. Clough, of Cook county, has a collection of thirty-four varieties, and his neighbor, Rev. B. B. Drake, has one hundred and fifty varieties of apples. Mr. D. has been unfortunate in having seeded his orchard to grass, and his specimens are therefore small. Those who think that good culture acts no particular part in the size of apples, will do well to look at this collection, and compare it with that of Mr. Clough, who believes in good culture, and also at the collection of Mr. Perism, of this county, on the banks of the Calumet. We now pass to the center table, among grapes, flowers, and evergreens. Mr. A. T. Williams of Chicago has a good collection of green house plants, cut flowers and grapes, from under glass. Mr. Chas. Rosenstiel of Freeport, has twenty-six varieties of grapes, nearly all ripe, and that too in that part of the State supposed to be rather if not positively unfavorable to this fruit, but Mr. R. has with his skill succeeded with this fruit in a remarkable manner. Dr. Kile, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, has a good collection of grapes from his garden at Paris, Edgar county, containing eleven varieties.

Mr. W. C. Hanford of Rockford, has a collection of thirteen varieties, all of which are large and well grown. All native grapes nearly all of which are hardy. Mr. S. D. Winkle has a superb collection of Crab Apples of all colors, form and size. H. L. Bush of Ottawa, has sent from his vineyard a large collection of grapes, all fine. Next to these are the foreign grape grown by R. W. Hunt, Galesburgh, in pots in his green house, all fine. E. N. Clark of Union county, has a select collection including extra sized pears, apples and peaches. These fruits are in a case at the last end of the centre table, and attract very marked attention from their great size and fine color of the fruit. We now come to a collection from our Badger neighbors, Mr. J. C. Plumb of Madison, Wis., containing forty varieties of apples, three of pears, two of plums, and two of grapes, all of which are of good size, of very fine color, and reflect no small amount of credit on both State and grower. Of the list of flowers we must give up for want of time, and close with a note of the fine display of Evergreens that decorate the centre of the table, furnished by T. F. Baldwin and Dr. Kennicott, but we are a little too fast, for we cannot pass the fine collection of grapes by J. C. Ure of Grapeton Gardens, and who is Superintendent of the Parks of this city. His collection is the most superb grown in a cold grapery. A collection of Begonias, by the same, is the best and most extensive that we have seen.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, &c.

This department, like all others, was thronged with visitors all day, and presented more activity than upon any day before. Gates' engine was in full blast, driving several pieces of machinery, including a Burr Stone Flour and Feed Mill, Combined Smutter and Separator, Corn Sheller and Grinder, Stave Machine, Grain Elevator, &c. Others are to be attached to-morrow.

Bennett Brothers' Burr Stone Flour and Feed Mill received the encomiums of the hundreds who examined it. Another valuable machine for farmers, exhibiting near by, is Bailey's Combined Thrasher, Corn-Sheller and Grinding Mill.

Hurlbut's Tight-work Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine, is one of the most complete and efficient machines, of any kind, on exhibition.

A. Cook's Corn Sheller and Separator, was in full blast, and attracted considerable attention as exhibiting principles in its construction never before used in shellers. It embraces the fan, elevator and cob-carrier.

P. W. Gates & Co., of this city has several Sugar Cane Mills, and his patent Steam-coil Evaporator in operation. To-day he will grind up the Sorghum stalks (of which he has a supply), and exhibit the whole process of sugar-making. Let those interested be on hand about 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Cook's Portable Evaporator was well surrounded by spectators who watched the progress, and tested the syrup—expressing satisfaction with both the apparatus and its product.

Bee-breeding is a branch of business that has been too much neglected by the farmers, everywhere, as they all now begin to see. It has been ascertained that every one cannot be a successful bee-man. To be a man, is one thing, but to be a Bee-man of the first water, is quite another. Nowhere else on the grounds are there any sharper "drives" (the race course not accepted) than between the three or four rival "Bee-men." Each has the best hive ever invented; each the best theory and practice for the management of Bees. The tall, good natured, fast talking, competitor with the white hat, at last, to demonstrate his entire control over his bees, filled his mouth full, and let them crawl out over his face and eyes at pleasure. The thousands who have seen these working hives analyzed and explained, have here learned much practical information they never could have learned, and as thoroughly understood by reading. With all their dry jokes, these men are well posted in their business, and the farmers see it.

MECHANICS' HALL.

The moving mass that thronged this Hall yesterday was almost impenetrable, not that one in fifty who were there were particularly interested in the machinery on exhibition, but they "had come to see the Fair, and had a right to see all there was of it, and if there was anything they didn't know about it, they were bound to ask," as was remarked by a Peoria county spectator.

J. Hyde Fisher, a Chicago boy, now of Placerville, Cal., has on exhibition here the new patent Railroad Sleeping Car, so highly spoken of in the Scientific American of the 7th inst. He has also a Miner's Pick, with combination eye, which admits of using any number of picks upon the same handle. Also the best apparatus for mending telegraph wires extant.

Francis C. Schodde, of Brooklyn, New York, exhibits an ingenious machine for digging and gathering potatoes, or removing cobble stones from land.

Carpenter's Fan and Fly Brush, though a small affair, [illegible]

[illegible]

cost less. We see no particular advantage gained by it over those now used.

[illegible] Howe (who, by the way, is the author of the widely published song, "All Hail Stars and Stripes," [illegible]) [illegible] manufactured at Waltham, Mass. That these are destined to become the standard in this country, there is no question with those who know them "by their works." Within four years this company have made 40,000 watches. The merits of these watches are fully set forth in our advertising columns.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

9 A. M.—Exhibition of Thorough Bred Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts—lot 11.

11 A. M.—3 year old short horn heifers, lot 1; natives and crosses, lot 7.

AFTERNOON.

Cattle—Sweepstakes, lot 10. Open to all breeds of cattle. 1st best bull and 5 cows from any one county.

Horses—Roadster Stallions in harness.

Fifth Day.

Yesterday was beautiful and clear, and a large attendance sought the Fair Grounds at Brighton. There was, however, a falling off in numbers, on the figures of Thursday; as shown by the gate money, which gave for yesterday, receipts less by about twelve hundred dollars for gate money, or an amount a little in excess of three thousand dollars. The fact is already demonstrated that Brighton is no place for the location of Fairs, if any very large number of our own citizens are looked to to swell the crowd of spectators, and this on the score of distance simply, for we say nothing about mud—this latter point being "as clear as mud" to all who have visited Brighton this week. It is, beyond all peradventure, certain that the main attendance at the Fair thus far has been from the country—from those attracted to this city by low rates, and many have come to the city who have not gone to the State Fair at all, while thousands of our citizens have not gone to Brighton at all.

This is unfortunate for exhibitors, and for the Society who have thus narrowly but certainly missed what would inevitably have been a most satisfactory Fair, both in respect to attraction and attendance, for even in the pleasant days of the week, had the location been suitably near this city the profits would have settled the pecuniary success of the Society beyond peradventure. As it is, without imputing blame to any one, the experience is dear bought for the Illinois State Agricultural Society which establishes the fact that Brighton is no place for any Fair. We seem to have passed the time for compromise and the "compromise between city and country" is a dead failure.

Below we give the notes of the various departments, continued from the previous day.

The weather towards evening of yesterday assumed a lowering look, which boded ill for to-day, and at the present writing the rain is falling fast—more's the pity for the Fair at Brighton.

BEES.

No part of the show attracts so much of the attention of the farmer as the exhibition of bees. Most people give these insects a wide space on account of their disposition to sting, but here are several swarms flying in and about the crowd with perfect impunity. Ladies and children pay no more attention to these insects than if they were so many house flies, and suppose there is some necromancy in regard to these swarms, but this is not so, for any person, whether in city or country, can, if they will, use a very simple process, and which is no secret, handle these bees in the same manner. No family in the country especially, and thousands in cities and villages, but can have an abundant supply of the choicest honey, if they choose, at a mere nominal cost. There are several hives of different modes of construction, and probably more or less valuable.

One of the exhibitors has what he calls a moth trap. The bees are admitted through a glass tube and it is claimed that the bee moth does not know enough to follow in the same road. We have a suspicion that they will find no difficulty whatever, from our experience the miller will always enter with the bees, unless the entrance is so small that it can be guarded by the bees themselves, and this tube, in our opinion, is much more ornamental than useful. If leather medals were in order we would recommend one for this invention. A bee house for three swarms, made by Fred. Jackisch & Bro., Chicago, may do for a parlor ornament, but from what we know of the habits of this insect, not at all suited to their wants. The same parties have an ingenious machine for making the old fashioned straw hive, one of which they have on exhibition. We do not know how they would answer with the 'miller' but if we recollect aright, the straw hive was reluctantly thrown aside by agriculturalists for the reason that the bee miller could not be kept out of them. Mr. Metcalf has a swarm of Italian bees. These are lighter colored and have three bands of a gold color, that distinguishes them from the common bee.

Mr. Longstroth's hive is a very simple one, and the large swarm of bees appear very busy with their work. This hive is now in general use throughout the State, and for its simplicity and cheapness is a great favorite. The truth is most of these patent hives are overdone, and the sooner we return to the simple wants of the bee the better. No hive on the ground combines more of these elements than the Longstroth. There are several other hives, but most of them are like the Longstroth.

CATTLE.

The show in cattle is not only extensive but select. There are no better animals anywhere than now on those grounds. The list is too extensive for us to enter into detail, but we will make some running notes as we pass around the stalls. The first in the stalls are two fat oxen, a huge mountain of beef; had not been weighed. They are from Wisconsin. The next is a fat cow, a grade durham of 2,500 lbs., from the yard of J. L. Hancock, Chicago.

DEVONS FROM CANADA.

Wm. H. Locke, of London, Canada West, has on exhibition sixteen head of Devons. One aged bull, one a year old, three aged cows, two three year old, two two year old, three yearlings, and two heifer calves, and two bull calves. All of these animals are of pure blood, fine form and large size, for the class. They came here to compete for the prize, but unfortunately the stock-breeders of Canada have no Herd Book, and as none but thorough-bred Herd Book animals could compete, the whole herd was ruled out. From the rules of the Society there could be no other rule adopted. A special Committee is to be appointed to make a report of their merits. Mr. Locke has purchased a farm of thirteen hundred acres in Champaign county, and after exhibiting them at the Provincial Fair, will turn their heads towards the prairies of our State, and early in the Spring of 1862 we may look for the return of these and the remaining members of the herd, numbering in all one hundred and twenty-eight head, making the largest herd of thorough-bred Devons in the State. Of course they will come with their coat of arms from the English Herd Book, and take rank at once and be incorporated into the American Herd Book. We shall see more of them at future Fairs, well attested as of the royal line of Devon succession. As large number of cattle were absent from the stalls in the ring, we will defer further explanations until to-morrow.

SWINE.

The show of swine is undoubtedly the largest and best ever held in the United States. Certainly no farmer of this State need send out of it, with the expectation of getting better if as good. Among them the Suffolk and their crosses occupy the largest space and number some of the most superb animals. Horace Miller of Rockford has thirty-six Suffolk and their crosses. His sow Victoria is a mountain of fat, and yet she has a fine litter of twelve pigs, showing that at least some of this breed are good breeders. She was kept in pasture and fed with slops from the house, without any corn or other feed. A first cross with the Irish is very fine, particularly one sow, seventeen months old, that has two litters of pigs, the one with her numbering nine. Two blue ribbons are attached to this lot. The cross with Leicester are large, and for packing very desirable. Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago has forty-six Suffolks, all of them very fine animals. The pens are graced with several red ribbons. Simeon Reubens of Wisconsin has thirty-nine Chester Whites and Suffolks. The Chesters are an excellent lot, equal to any other cross of the Suffolk on the ground.

Exhibitors have their fancy names for breeds, among them Yorkshires, Leicesters, Chester White's Irish Grazier, etc., now the great unwashed public are not capable without the aid of hog dictionary to distinguish between them, and it is time that we had a hog herd book, until then we shall persist in calling the Chester White, and other similar crosses, a cross of the Suffolk; for in all these the Suffolk or China predominate. It is well enough for fancy hog breeders to make nice distinctions, but the common sense farmer will scarcely appreciate the point. What he wants is a snug compact, small boned, long bodied animal, that is quiet in his habits and takes kindly to fat. We are content to know that we have the best of Berkshire for those who fancy that color, and the various shades of white and mixed for all others, call them what you please, the great satisfying fact is apparent, that in the best breeds of hogs we cannot be beaten anywhere. We shall have more to say in regard to other pens of hogs.

FINE ART HALL.

Though invariably exciting attention and always crowded and thronged during a State Fair, this is the department certain to be poorly represented. Neither the love of nature, nor true taste in art matters, can, to any great extent, be developed or fostered by annual exhibitions at Fairs. These things may serve their purpose, but it is not from such influences that any great results are to be expected.

The insecure condition of the buildings and the threatening state of the weather have certainly contributed to the poverty of the present exhibition. There may doubtless be added to this, in some classes, the lack of true judgment and ability heretofore shown by awarding committees. Whatever may have been the reason, it is certain that our best artists do not exhibit—that our best paintings are not present.

Julius Bauer, of Chicago, takes the gold medal for the best collection of musical instruments, and the premiums for the best violin, flute, clarionet, and band instruments.

The best Illinois landscape in oil, and the best painting in the hall, to our taste, was the quiet, hazy, farm picture by Paul Brown. The premium however was awarded to Geo. James Robertson, of Rockford. Under the head of fancy painting in oil, an unpretending, unframed oval by Miss G. Paine, of Ogle Co. was the most praised by the spectators, but the premium was taken by Miss Bush of Chicago. The best cattle piece was awarded to S. P. Tracy, of Portland Block.

For the best animal painting in oil the premium was taken by Benj. Cooley, of Quincy. To our fancy, a quiet sheep piece by Tracy, full of the spirit of repose, was much better. A not creditable fruit piece, by L. Beckert, of Chicago, takes the premium in that class. Otto Stietz, of this city, had a better thing; but it seems too bad to throw away $15 on anything here shown.

For the best collection of paintings the premium was worthily awarded to Mr. Tracy of this city, though it seemed to us that many of his efforts were copies, and not painted from nature. In this we may be mistaken.

The premium for the best lithography was given to Ed. Mendel of Chicago. Upon the whole, we think properly so. Mr. E. Whitefield, of Chicago, was the competitor. It was not fair to either, that their efforts should be placed in competition. Each works to a different purpose, in a different method, and with different results. Mr. Mendel executes finely for business purposes. Mr. Whitefield, however, has an artistic eye, good taste, and, working in chalk, can hardly be excelled. His landscapes show more the spirit of the artist than any on exhibition; but for business purposes Mendel would generally be consulted. Upon this principle the Committee acted in awarding the premium. We may as well say here that Mr. Whitefield's exhibition would be creditable in any gallery, and that his various efforts in pencil drawings, water colors, and landscapes, show great versatility, and very much of true talent. He takes premiums in Fruit, Flower and Bird pieces, and receives the token of high praise, the green ribbon, in other departments.

In wood engravings, our well known citizen, Wm. D. Baker, takes, as he should, the premium.

In the class, embracing Crayon and Pencil sketches, Mr. L. James Ferris, of Rock Island, takes the premium for a very well finished piece, nearly resembling stipple in its execution.

For the best Ambrotypes, Mr. C. W. Florence, of this city, gains the premium. The accessories, pose, etc., of his pictures, were certainly the best, though they seemed to us rather melainotypes than ambrotypes.

Mr. Wm. Shaw was entitled to receive the premium for the best plain photograph. Those finished in India ink by U. P. Brown, were among the finest of that kind of work ever shown in this city; but not being photographed by himself, did not properly come in competition, and received therefore the green ribbon, denoting highest commendation.

C. W. Florence, for two beautiful heads, photographs finished in oil, does and should take the first premium, if they are finished by himself.

Our readers will find in the southwest corner of the Hall a large frame of penmanship, the execution of which occupied two years and a half. So much of life thrown away for nothing.

In architectural drawing, Carl H. Gott'g, of Chicago, takes the premium for the best plan of a farm house. This is a matter to which farmers should look, and here they will doubtless find a suggestion for that which is so much needed, a comfortable, pleasant and convenient farm house and out-buildings.

In the miscellaneous class, Mr. Whitefield receives several ribbons, betokening the highest praise, and Mr. A. W. Eiserich receives the premium for the best sculpture, an elaborate and highly finished carving in ivory.

The committee on this department was composed as follows:

Capt. E. H. Beebe, Galena, Ill.; Prof. J. H. McChesney, Chicago, Ill.; D. S. Morse, Paxton, Ill.; D. W. Thompson, Whiteside Co., Ill.; M. S. Bell, Springfield, Ill.

They worked, to our knowledge, hard, faithfully, and with all good faith, in awarding the premiums. No lack of diligence or charge of favoritism can be brought against them. They labored under difficulties, owing partly to the poor character of many things shown, but mainly to the miserable classification pursued in making out the lists in this department.

So much for the Fine Art Hall at the Illinois State Agricultural Fair. Poor as a whole, good in a few particulars, our readers should see it, notice, and make their own comments.

LOT XI—HORSES—THOROUGHBRED.

STALLIONS.

Four years old or over—1st, Simon Ruble, Beloit, Wis.; "Princeton," $40. 2d, H. H. Yates, Chicago, Ill.; "Capt. Buford," $25.

Three year-olds—1st, W. W. Morton, Jacksonville, Ill.; "Capt. Allen," $30. 2d, Henry Lash, Bloomington, Ill.; "Young Garibaldi," $20.

Two year-olds—1st, Phil. Warren, Springfield, Ill.; "Prism," $30. 2d, Wm. W. Morton, Jacksonville, Ill.; "Buckhart," $15.

Although liberal premiums were offered for one year-olds and sucking colts, no competitors offered their stock. It would appear that well written pedigrees are light weights against living witnesses.

MARES.

Four years old or over—1st, F. M. Morton, Jacksonville, Ill.; "Corenne;" $40. 2d, Henry Lash, Bloomington, Ill.; "Mary Gray;" $25.

Three year-olds—No awards.

Two year-olds—1st, Joseph Morton, Jacksonville, Ill.; "Kate Robb;" $30. 2d, J. V. Robbins, Madison, Wis.; "Minnehaha;" $15.

One year-olds—1st, J. V. Robbins, Madison, Wis.; "Beck;" $20.

Sucking Colts—1st, A. G. Carle, Urbana, Ill.; "Cinderella;" $20.

Among the entries of thorough bred stallions was Mr. Robbins' "Andy Burt," the horse which won the special Citizens' Purse of $100 for running bloods, on Thursday, but no ribbon graced his bridle. It would have given considerable satisfaction to the thousands assembled if "Princeton," or any other horse worthy a thoroughbred prize, had tried the mettle of the Madison stallion, if for nothing more than to prove one claim to ribbons—speed.

LOT XII. HORSES. ROADSTERS.

[Embracing all strains of horses especially designed for the road—Blackhawks, Morgans, &c.]

Four years old or over—1st, D. J. Wetherbee, Sterling, Ill.; "Prophet;" $40. 2d, J. W. Holcomb, Ticonderoga, Essex Co., N. Y., "Draco;" $25.

In the preliminary trials of speed and style of going, the Wheaton stallion, "Fox," made the mile in 3:01; "Ethan Allen, 2d", in 2:58; and "Draco" in 3:02¼—the leaders of three batches of five each. The final trial of selected favorites resulted thus:

J. W. Holcomb's "Draco"	1
R. H. Smith's "Ethan Allen"	2
J. H. Estabrook's "Black Douglas"	3
John Dumm's "Fox"	4

Time—2:45¼.

In this final test "Draco" had the trot all to himself, except when "Ethan Allen" put in his best running powers, and even then the Ticonderoga horse would force him to the wake. After the heat, "Draco" and "Black Douglas" were unmistakably the favorites among the thousands assembled, and on their taking successive turns around the enclosure of the judges' stand, they were the recipients of cheers upon cheers. However, after a tedious and seemingly unnecessary "executive session," the judges, having called in an extra counseller, ordered the blue ribbon to be placed on "Prophet," and the pink on "Draco." So soon as the ribbon waved from "Prophet's" head piece, the vast multitude, amidst hootings, yellings, and hissings, shouted, "Take that ribbon off!" "Tear it off!" "Shame!" &c., &c., and for several minutes the judges' stand was the focal point for a Pandemonium of unearthly imprecations. On scores of fair and race tracks we have heard popular howls of discontent against the awards of committees, but we are free to confess yesterday's scene beggars them all. It was the climax of bitterest condemnation. Not having heard the judicial reasons for a verdict so totally opposed to the views of seven thousand spectators, we are most anxious to discuss the merits of some man's horse-wisdom, but we will say this, to all appearances, bottom, speed, clean bone and action went for nothing.

Three-year Olds—1st, J. D. & C. W. Landon, Bloomington, Ill.; "Senior Chief," $30. 2d, George W. Parker, [illegible]; "Joseph," $20.

Two-year Olds—1st, C. T. F. Buck, Aurora, Ill.; "Robert Bonner," $20. 2d, [illegible] Hynds, Marion, Ill.; "Young Comet," $10.

The bay gelding "Honest John," owned and entered by C. A. Talcott of Chicago. This horse, without any very great pretensions to speed at present, has discovered qualities which, with more age, will render him a very superior animal. He has already made his mile in 2:51, and will do better before this exhibition is over.

"Capt. Buford"—this beautiful horse took the 1st Thorough Bred Premium at Ottawa. He is descended from "Medoc" and his pedigree can be traced on both sides down through all the best blood of England. Capt. Buford is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, stands 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,095 lbs. H. H. Yates, of Chicago, enters him for exhibition.

"Telegraph" and "Tecumseh," entered and owned by A. D. Carson, of Galesburgh, Ill. The former was exhibited at Ottawa—under the class of trotting geldings and received the first premium. Time made, 2:46. His pedigree establishes the fact that he is a thorough bred of undoubted merit. "Tecumseh" is a pacer and has made his mile in 2:41.

"Rollin" is a magnificent black stallion, raised in Normandy, France, and brought to this country when three years old. He is now seven, stands 16½ hands, and weighs 1,600 lbs. Entered as a draught stallion by Lewis Russ, Onarga, Iroquois county.

"Ethan Allen Second" is a dark bay stallion, 7 years old, half brother to old Ethan Allen. He was sired by old Black Hawk, stands 14½ hands high, and weighs 900 lbs. He received the 1st premium at Jacksonville last year, and the 2d at St. Louis. Speed runs in his family and we are not surprised to learn that he has trotted his mile in 2:39. Entered by R. H. Smith, of Pontiac.

"Gen. Stark" is a Black Hawk Morgan stallion from Vermont, standing 15 hands high, and weighs 1000 lbs. Is entered as a competitor for the citizens' purse. The best time made as yet by him is 2:56. Entered by W. P. Morrison, of Fort Atkinson, Wis.

"Highland Chief"—a trotting stallion—7 years old, 16¼ hands high, weighing 1,650 lbs. "Highland Chief" stock and entered by Joseph Morrison, of Pontiac, Ill.

"Grape Shot"—a trotting stallion—sired by "Flying Morgan—dam "St. Lawrence," eight years old, 14¾ hands high, weighs 860 lbs. Best time made by "Grape Shot" 2:48. Moran & Wadkins owners.

"Lady Wilton"—trotting mare, 6 years old 15 hands high, weighs 750 lbs. Best time made 2:55. Sired by "Gone Hal" out of M'Kinney's Roan mare. Entered for Citizens' purse.

"Young Ethan Allen," sired by Ethan Allen, and dammed by a Morgan mare, is 6 years old, 15½ hands high, weighs 900 lbs. and entered as a roadster stallion by John Davlin of Chicago.

"Dutch John" sired by Diomede, out of a thorough bred Messenger mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, weight 1,470 lbs. Same owner.

"Benicia Boy," a three year old Morgan stallion, 16 hands high, weighs 1,100 lbs. A.B. Brooks of Homer, owner.

Mr. Brooks has entered "Black Hawk Morgan," a 2 year old stallion, "Morgan Chief," a 2 year old stallion, and "Morgan Tiger," 14 years old—the patriarch of the flock, "Bullrush Morgan," 5 years old—entered as a single carriage horse, "Sarah," brood mare, Morgan Revenge and Messenger stock, 9 years old, "Lill," a 2 year old filly, sired by "Morgan Tiger" out of "Sarah," and "Lady Lightfoot," 1 year old, out of "Young Sarah," sired by "Morgan Tiger."

"Jessie Black Hawk," a Morgan mare, six years old, entered as roadster and carriage horse, by H. M. Sillette, of Fairburg, Ill.

"Dorrit" and "Burr Oak," entered as double trotting team.

"Green Mountain Maid," a trotting mare, owned by M. Farnshaw, Libertyville—8 years old, of Green Mountain.

"Creeder," Black Hawk stallion, out of a Bullrush mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, weight 1010. The best time made by Creeper is 2:50—entered by O. H. Heath, of Waukegan.

"Black Wessle," Black Hawk stallion, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, weighs 950 lbs. best time made by Wessle, 2:35—entered for citizens' purse, by D. W. Arnold, Waukegan.

"Burr Oak," trotting gelding, 7 years old—Bellfounder stock, entered by J. D. Meisner, of Burr Oak, Mich. Best time, 2:50.

"Prairie Farmer," Black Hawk and Canadian stallion, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, weighs 1400 lbs., entered as draught stallion, by H. Huntoon, Aurora.

"Lewis Derouch," French and thorough-bred, 3 year old stallion, 16½ hands high, entered as draught and saddle horse, by Robert Shamon, Champaign City, Ill.

"Don Yorrick," Black Hawk stallion, 4 years old, a magnificent dapple bay, 16½ hands high, weighs 1275 lbs., entered by C. N. Merriam, Ill.

"Billy"—Fine trotting gelding, entered by Geo. Botsford, Middleport.

"Sam Patch"—Pacing gelding, entered by J. H. Freeman, of Milford, Ill.

"Lady Clay," a fine roan mare, 9 years old, sired by old "Henry Clay," out of a Morgan mare—best time made by this mare is 2:46—entered by D. S. Skinner, of Lake Zurich, Ill.

"Morgan Dick"—A fine stallion for all purposes, 7 years old, entered by Dr. Henry Bagg, of Wauconda, Ill.

"Smart"—A thorough-bred Morgan mare, 4 years old, entered by W. S. Skinner, of Lake Zurich, Ill.

"Doll," a 3 year old Morgan and emigrant mare, same owner.

"Fanny"—A 4 year old Morgan and Emigrant mare, same owner.

"Young Tyron"—This is the largest stallion of his age upon the ground—He is 1½ years old—stands 15 hands high and weighs 800 lbs—entered by W. Hicks, Jr., Davis & Co.

"Nancy"—a yearling Morgan Mare—15 hands high, weighs 800 lbs.

"John" and "Sam"—A splendid pair of matched "Black Hawk" geldings—height 16 hands—weight 2,500 lbs.—entered by J. R. Holbrook, as carriage horses.

"Lone Star"—Black Hawk Stallion, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, weighs 1,000 lbs., same owner.

"Arrow Head"—thorough-bred stallion—got by Glencoe out of an imported mare. This stallion shows a pedigree as pure as any horse in America, on both sides—is 6 years old—15½ hands high, weighs 1,100 lbs.—and entered by J. H. Hickman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

The interest in this department daily increases, by the addition of new articles, or the operations of those which have been idle.

One of the principle matters of yesterday's exhibition, was the trial of threshing machines and separators, which took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Four machines of different manufacture were on exhibition, but only two were tried, that of H. A. Pitts & Co., and that of Kline, Greeley & Co., late Wemple, Kline & Co., both of Chicago manufacture. Each machine was allowed five minutes of working time. The machine of Kline, Greeley & Co. threshed and cleaned six and a quarter bushels in the five minutes; that of H. A. Pitts & Co. threshed and cleaned four and a half bushels in the same time.

Comstock's Rotary Plow, or Automaton Speder, from Milwaukee, was just brought upon the grounds, and attracted a crowd. This machine must be seen to be understood, without a lengthy explanation. The inventor claims that it will plow or prepare for planting six acres per day—cutting thirty inches wide and nine inches deep.

T. H. McCulloch of Peoria, introduced his machine, to-day, for separating oats from wheat. It consists of two large rollers, the surface filled with cells which will admit wheat, but not oats, except end-wise. The oats, projecting above the surface, are swept off by wires, tightly drawn over the surface, as the wheel revolves. There has been an immense amount of hard thinking and tinkering upon this machine, but it is far from perfect yet. The Grain Dryer, upon exhibition by the same person, possesses considerable merit.

Mayberry's new and improved Harvester cuts a swath 10 feet wide, elevates the grain, and loads it into wagons as fast as cut. It is a simple machine, with light draught, and will cut three acres per hour, it is claimed.

Mr. D. B. Prindle, of East Bethany, N. Y., has an Agricultural Cauldron and Steamer, combined, which is an invaluable article for farm and dairy purposes. It is the only thing of the kind that combines the portable furnace, cauldron, steam boiler and retort, all in one. To farmers and stock growers it would be invaluable; while hotel keepers and manufactories of various kinds will find it adapted to their wants. It is the most useful heating apparatus a farmer can have, and costs but little more than an ordinary cooking stove.

D. W. Ayres' Grain Binder, from Iroquois county, attracts a crowd all the while, as a novelty. It is intended to be connected with a reaper, and to bind into sheaves, as fast as the grain is cut, without additional power.

H. H. Benson, of Aurora, Ill., also exhibits a Grain Binder that will bind sheaves of any size, from ½ inch to 14 inches, and which will save four-fifths of the labor of binding. The latter comes highly recommended by farmers who have used it.

Jenkins's Power Sheep Shearer is one of the most novel inventions on the ground—cuts one-fourth the time, and does the work far better than it can be done by hand.

Bible's Combination Reaper, Mower and Corn Harvester claims to be "the best Mower and Reaper manufactured, and also to have a capacity for cutting down, binding and shocking 100 hills of corn or sugar cane in three minutes." There is perhaps no machine upon exhibition in this class that has excited more attention among farmers than this. The "fossils" contend that no one machine nor combination of machines can be made to perform the service. The manufacturers warrant this one machine to perform all they claim, and the more sensible and enterprising farmers have faith that it will—we vote with the latter class. To be understood and appreciated, this new labor-saver must seen in operation and explained, and it will pay every farmer to give it his attention, and then judge of its merits. J. W. Bosse & Co. (office 121 Lake street, Telegraph Building,) are the manufacturers in this city, and will be glad to give any information respecting the machine, and can show the best testimonials as to its practical workings. They will manufacture either the separate or combined machines, to order.

MECHANICS HALL.

One of the prominent features of this department is the great variety of stoves, of the most approved patterns, exhibited by Van Schaack, No. 47 State street. The Littlefield Base-burning Coal-burner, which it will be remembered keeps fire the season through with once kindling, had the blue ribbon placed upon it yesterday. The McGregor Gas-burning Parlor stove (also anthracite) received the red ribbon. This is the same stove that has received the first premium at several fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute of this city at its last exhibition. There is no house in this city where a better assortment of the very best stoves now in use can be found, than at Van Schaack's. The stove subject is one of some importance, and demands a more extended notice than our space will now permit.

Kedzie's Water Filter, which has been thoroughly tested and pronounced complete in every respect has attracted the attention of thousands, and gained many new friends. Van Schaack has all sizes on exhibition.

The Combination Lock, for banker's or merchants use, has been thoroughly examined by hundreds. This lock having been adopted by the United States Treasurer at Washington, the Mint Works, at Philadelphia, &c., is sufficient recommendation. The manufacturers, L. Yale, Jr. & Co., of Shelburne Falls, Mass., are the men who furnished the complete locks upon the drawers in our new Post Office.

Western inventors and Manufacturers have experienced great inconveniences in getting fine model gearing made, at reasonable rates. Coburn & Marrow have established a model shop (which they will advertise) and here exhibit some fine specimens of their work.

W. M. Horton of this city has a portable hand-power wood sawing machine—sure cure for dyspepsia—for sawing 3 or more sticks at once, any required length.

C. H. W. Clarke, a Chicago mechanic, has a fine assortment of cheap, economical, convenient, and ingeniously arranged folding furniture for household or camp use.

Chamberlain's model for an improved gate works very well as a model, but although those "improved gates" have been invented and patented annually for years, very few of them come into general use.

The American Solidified Milk Company, of Duchess County, New York, have a full exhibition of this article, which has become so popular among all classes who wish to have milk for use upon long voyages by sea or land. Their trade to the army is immense, as this solidified milk is crystalized upon the best loaf sugar, and will keep in any climate, rendering it very convenient for camp use.

Davis's Combined Water-Filter and Cooler (a Chicago invention) claims to filter water as well as any other in use, far more rapidly, and to be as durable and cheap as any other.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

FORENOON.

[The incompleted awards in Class B, Lot 12, Roadsters, commencing at one year old stallions, will likely precede the following official programme:]

At 9 a. m., Devon Bulls, Fat Cattle and Milch Cows,—Lots 2, 6 and 8.

At 10:30 a. m., Lot 12, Roadster Mares in single harness,—will afford one of the finest range of single harness horses ever seen in America; after which, horses of all-work will be exhibited,—Lot 13.

AFTERNOON.

1:30 p. m., Sweepstakes on Cattle—best herds and best bull and cow of any age or breed.

3 p. m., Special Citizens' Prize of $200, free for all Trotting Horses, Mares and Geldings, mile heats, in single harness.

4 p. m., Regular Citizens' Prize of $300; free for all trotting double teams, without regard to age, sex or color.

THE FIGHT AT LEWINSVILLE.

Names of the Killed and Wounded.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

WEDNESDAY, Sept 11.

A large party started out at seven o'clock this morning from the vicinity of Chain Bridge, under command of Col. Stevens, New York Highlanders. It consisted of several detached companies of infantry, a company of cavalry and Capt. Griffin's battery.

As our skirmishers advanced the enemy's pickets retired beyond Lewinsville, about seven miles from the Chain Bridge.

Our troops, having accomplished the object of their errand, connected with the reconnoisance of the country, began to retrace their steps, when a large force of rebels, consisting of two regiments of infantry, and Colonel Stewart's regiment of Virginia cavalry, with a battery of four pieces, were seen approaching from the direction of Fall's Church, evidently with a view of cutting them off and preventing their return to their camp, and line of battle was formed by the remainder of their force.

The rebel battery then opened with shell, which was replied to from Griffin's battery. Several rounds were fired on each side, when our troops ceased firing for about twenty minutes in order to give the rebels an opportunity, which they would not embrace, of meeting them on the open field, the rebels being for the greater part concealed in the woods.

Our forces, on resuming operations, brought into action a 32-pounder, the shell from which soon silenced the rebel battery. The gun was then directed towards the cavalry, which appeared in the road leading to Fall's Church, and soon sent them flying, a number reeling from their saddles and falling to the ground. The shells exploded in their midst.

The command was then given to withdraw, and our column fell back in good order to the Chain Bridge, reaching there late in the afternoon.

Gen. Smith, commanding the division to which these troops are attached, arrived on the ground shortly after the engagement commenced, and at once assumed the command.

The names of the killed of the Union troops are:

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

Private Colburn, Company C, Third Vermont.

Private W. H. Wood, Company D, Nineteenth Indiana.

Private James Elliott, Company B, Seventy-ninth New York.

Private Amos Mazzrole, Company C, Third Vermont.

Lieut. B. F. Hancock, Company I, Nineteenth Indiana.

Sergeant Samuel Goodwin, Company I, Nineteenth Indiana.

Private Oliver Hubbell, Company D, Nineteenth Indiana.

NAMES OF THE WOUNDED.

Private M. A. Parker, Company C, 3d Vermont volunteers—wounded in the elbow.

Private John Hamilton, Company D, 19th Indiana volunteers—wounded in the back and foot; not dangerous.

Private Asbury Inslow, Company D, 19th Indiana volunteers—shot in the left cheek; dangerous.

Private W. C. Carter, 3d Vermont volunteers—powder-blown; not dangerous.

Lieut. Haviland—slightly.

Sergeant Farnham, 3d Vermont volunteers—wounded slightly in the ankle.

Private N. K. Kingsbury, 3d Vermont volunteers—in the hip; slightly.

Private John Coider, Company F, 79th New York volunteers, in the foot; slightly.

Private John Coughlin, 79th regiment volunteers, dangerously wounded by a fragment of a shell.

Private James Elliott, of Company B, Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, before his death requested our correspondent to state that he was from Cornwall, Orange county, New York State, where his relatives reside.

Lieutenant Hancock, of the Indiana Volunteers, reported among the killed, before the engagement, and without orders, took four men with him to reconnoitre the force of the approaching enemy. He proceeded through a corn-field, was soon after surrounded by the enemy, after which he received a volley from them, killing him and wounding two of his comrades. The fourth one escaped and related these facts.

These casualties were, in part, owing to the fearless daring of the men, who violated positive orders which were given to secure their safety.

A decent Democratic Union paper is to be started at Dayton, Ohio, to kill off the *Empire*, Vallandigham's traitorous sheet. It will be called the *Dayton Union Democrat*.

THE BIG BOYS.—Capt. Godley has just raised a company of cavalry in East Saginaw (Mich.) to be attached to Col. Kellogg's cavalry regiment—the average height of the men being six feet. They are mainly lumbermen, and many of them men of wealth.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Result of the Territorial Election—Military Matters and General News.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

DENVER, C. T., August 28, 1861.

Since I wrote you last, an important event has transpired in the history of this new Territory—the first general election. The candidates for Delegate to Congress, were B. D. Williams and H. P. Bennet. Mr. Williams was strongly suspected of "secesh" sentiments, although he everywhere upon the stump proclaimed himself a Union man. Mr. Bennet is a Republican, which necessarily put his Union proclivities beyond a question. The official returns show the following vote on Delegate:

H. P. Bennett	[illegible]
B. D. Williams	[illegible]
Scattering	[illegible]
Total	9,597

So you see Mr. Bennet is elected by more than a two-thirds vote, which "you bet" is no small cause of rejoicing among the friends of the Administration and the Union; and here let me say a large meed of praise is due to the Douglas Democratic organ here, the *News*, and its branch, the *Miners' Record*, at Tarryall, in the southern mines, for their hearty and efficient support of Mr. Bennet. Although but little over half of the voters of the Territory voted for Delegate, owing probably to the sparseness of the population and long distance of the polls in many localities, and the dislike of many to vote *viva voce*, yet I think the election shows that Colorado may be safely put down for the "Stars and Stripes" in all emergencies. There is no doubt, however, that a large secession element exists here, that its leaders are in constant communication with the rebel chiefs, and that one of the leaders here has in his possession two or three hundred stand of arms, ostensibly for protecting a train which he expects soon to start to Arizona.

We do not, however, apprehend any serious trouble. Gov. Gilpin is thoroughly advised in the premises, and will do nothing to agitate a feud among us. Yet if an emergency arises requiring action, will act promptly, and show our "secesh" friends, that he has not been "an idle looker on in Venice," and that he has resources at his command to quell a revolt, that they little dreamed of. Two companies of Infantry and one of Cavalry are now here, with the ostensible destination of Fort Garland. They will be sent to the south part of the territory, for the only danger that threatens us, is from the Texans, who are reported moving this way, taking the forts in their way as they approach.

A regiment is being raised here. Gov. Gilpin has made a very good selection of officers, He offered the commission of Chaplain to Elder Chivington of this place, who stands 6 feet 4, "wide out" in proportion, and looks every inch a soldier. The Elder replied that he could never stand by praying when the soldiers were fighting, and said if he had a praying commission he must have a fighting commission; whereupon the commission of Major of the 1st regiment was immediately tendered and accepted, and he has now gone to the mountains to look after the recruiting for the regiment.

A good one is told of the Elder as he was holding camp meeting at some place in the West. While preaching one day he bore the interruption of a drunken rowdy in the outskirts of the audience as long as possible, when he begged the brethren to excuse him for a few moments, took off his coat, laid it on the stand, went back and "cleaned out" the spirituous vagabond, after which he came back and resumed his sermon as if nothing unusual had occurred.

On Saturday last came off a prize fight between Con. Orem and Enoch Davis. What added interest to such a relic of the barbarous ages was, that Orem was a Union man, and Davis a "secesher," and that in 109 rounds Orem not only kept "upon his pins," but was finally declared victor. "*Sic semper secesshers*." The champions were in training for weeks, and the "mill" was the occasion of no small excitement. Some 1500 people were spectators of the fight.

The crops in the valleys of the running streams are looking tolerably well; not so well, however, as they did last season, on account of the unusual drouth. The prices of provisions are gradually coming down, and it will not be many years before we can live here nearly as cheap as in the States.

Yours truly, QUARTZ.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Skilful Treatment of the Wounded—Scarcity of Money and Clothing—How to Address Letters, etc., etc.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 12th.]

The annexed letter from a prisoner at Richmond to Dr. Cooper, of this city, will interest our readers, especially those having relatives imprisoned there. We are permitted to extract the following facts:

RICHMOND, August 23, 1861.

DR. COOPER:—*Dear Sir*—I sent you a note by favor of Dr. Norval, of the Seventy-ninth, (who returned to New York about ten days ago,) which I presume you received. I now drop you a few lines to inform you how we are getting along here. I mentioned in my last how many wounded prisoners we had here. At first there were three hundred, some of whom have recovered, and have been transferred to prison quarters, while a few others have "gone to that bourne from which no traveler returns." Of the latter, however, I may venture to say that not one was lost through carelessness or inattention. Our wounded here have much to be thankful for; they enjoy every comfort that could be expected (much more than was anticipated) by men in their situation.

They enjoy the boon of high surgical skill, having some eight or ten doctors in constant attendance on them, in addition to which they have found a good friend in Dr. Higginbotham, of the Confederate States Army, Surgeon of this post. Dr. Powell and his brother doctors have lately got the parole of the city of Richmond, and when through with the duties of the day, sometimes take a stroll.

I fare very well here, considering my position, and want for nothing save clothes and such like, but cannot procure any for want of funds. A great many more are in the same fix, but others are more fortunate, and, having had a trifle of money in their possession when taken prisoners, are thus enabled to purchase what they need. I am constantly employed in bookkeeping, entering the names of the wounded, and sometimes writing their letters.

I close in the hope that a good time is not far distant, trusting to Providence (as we have little else here to trust in) for a release from confinement. I am exceedingly anxious to receive a letter from somebody, as a letter from our friends is quite an event here. Address your letter:—"Prisoner of war, Prison Hospital, care of General Winder or Dr. Higginbotham, C. S. A., Richmond, Va. The letter to be open. Yours, truly,

JAMES PRATT.

P. S.—There are some forty of the Second regiment here. Only six or eight wounded, and these are in the general hospital.

The Death of Col. Lowe.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 18th.]

Col. Lowe, of the 12th Ohio, fell at the head of his regiment, in the battle on Gauley River, Tuesday afternoon. There are circumstances attending the death of this officer of a peculiar and painful nature. After the battle of Scarey, the State was filled with reports that his conduct in that action had been cowardly. Many letters were printed in the Cleveland and other Northern Ohio papers, charging him in the most direct terms, with a conspicuous want of personal courage. Officers who were in the action and passed through this city shortly afterward, made statements that seemed to corroborate those of the Cleveland letter writers. As soon as his own regiment and the officers who had been with him in the action, were heard from, it was apparent that those who had the best opportunities of knowing had entire confidence in his bravery and capacity. The reports which were so extensively circulated to his prejudice, grew out of certain differences of opinion, of little importance, which had been permitted to excite ill-feeling between the regiments commanded by Col's Lowe and Norton.

At this time the public mind was intensely sensitive as to the conduct of field officers, and in its excited condition great injustice was done Col. Lowe. Letters from regular officers and others, testifying to his bravery and good conduct in action, were published, but the Colonel was eager for an opportunity on another battle field, to show the world how cruelly he had been wronged by the imputations cast upon him. He found his opportunity, and with it a hero's death. He fell in the hottest of the action, shot in the forehead.

STEAMBOAT SUNK IN THE UPPER MISSOURI.—By passengers who arrived yesterday morning from Sioux City, and who came across the State of Iowa, we have intelligence of the sinking of the Atchison ferry boat J. G. Morrow, which left St. Joseph about three weeks since for Fort Randall. The news was brought to Sioux City by the stage driver from Fort Randall. The boat is said to be sunk at or near the mouth of James River, and was loaded principally at St. Joseph by Dr. Burleigh, the agent of the Yancton Indians. Her load consisted of supplies for those Indians, and goods for the traders, together with some army supplies, shipped by the Quartermaster of the army in this city for Fort Randall. No further particulars were brought by our informants.—*St. Louis Republican, 13th.*

ORDNANCE STUDENTS.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered sixty men to be selected from each receiving ship and sent to Washington in detachments of not more than six at one time, as they may be required. They will be known as ordnance students, and will be taught naval gunnery, and appointed to sailing frigates as gunners, as vacancies occur. The pay of a gunner is $1,000 per annum.—*Washington Republican.*

SUGAR CANE SYRUP.—Mr. Grove N. Palmer informs us that he will commence the manufacture of sugar cane syrup next week. He expects to manufacture about 3,000 gallons in the course of the season, and having had large experience, will no doubt produce a first rate article. Many others hereabout are also making preparations for the work, and more will probably be made this year than ever before.—*Henry County Dial.*

Gen. Bishop Polk on Kentucky's Neutrality.

The following communications from Gen. Polk and others were submitted by Gov. Magoffin to the Kentucky Legislature on Monday last:

COLUMBUS, Ky., Sept. 9, 1861.

Gov. B. Magoffin:—A military necessity having required me to occupy this town, I have taken possession of it by the force under my command. The circumstances leading to this act were reported promptly to the President of the Confederate States. His reply was: "The necessity justified the action." A copy of my proclamation I have the honor to transmit you by mail. Respectfully,

LEONIDAS POLK,
Major-General Commanding.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. POLK, AND CORPORATE AUTHORITIES OF COLUMBUS, KY.

The Federal Government having, in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality by establishing camps and depots of arms, and by organizing military companies within their territory, and by constructing military works on the Missouri shore immediately opposite, commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity, for the defence of the territory of the Confederate States that the Confederate forces occupy Columbus in advance.

The Major-General Commanding, therefore, has not felt himself at liberty to risk the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it. In pursuance of this decision, he has thrown a sufficient force into the town, and ordered fortifying it. It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is acceptable to the people of Columbus, and on this occasion they assure them that every precaution will be taken to insure their quiet, the protection of their property, with their personal and corporal rights.

Dated Columbus, this 4th Sept. 1861.

LEONIDAS POLK.

AN ATTEMPTED EXPLANATION.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 9, 1861.

To His Excellency Gov. Magoffin: The undersigned, who have been accredited by the Governor of Tennessee to your Excellency, to preserve friendly relations between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and to prevent, if in their power, social estrangement and war between the people of the two States, are very desirous to omit nothing that might promote the objects of their mission.

The undersigned yesterday received a verbal message through a messenger, from Gov. Harris. The message was—that he, Gov. H., had, by telegraph dispatch, requested Gen. Polk to withdraw the Confederate troops from Kentucky, and that Gen. Polk had declined to do so; that Gov. Harris then telegraphed to Secretary Walker, at Richmond, requesting that Gen. Polk be ordered to withdraw his troops from Kentucky, and that such order was issued from the War Department of the Confederacy; that Gen. Polk replied to the War Department that the retention of the post was a military necessity, and that the retiring from it would be attended by the loss of many lives. This embraces the messages received.

The messenger, it is true, in conversation, said that he had heard in Nashville that Secretary Walker had sent a dispatch to General Buckner, giving Gen. Polk a discretion to hold or withdraw from the occupation of the post in Kentucky.

The undersigned understood the messenger to say that he saw no dispatch of the kind just alluded to, and that he heard it after he last saw Gov. Harris.

They have no further information on this subject. They have no knowledge or information that President Davis has issued any order in relation to the occupation of Kentucky, or any place in it.

This note is written for the purpose of removing any false impressions that may have been made as to the nature or extent of the message received.

The undersigned beg leave to express the hope that something yet may be done to avert the calamities of war which threaten the people of both States, and restore to them not only peace, but a sense of security at their firesides. Very respectfully,

JOHN MARSHALL, WM. K. BOWLING,
ANDREW EWING, ED. S. CHEATHAM.

Visit of the President and Members of the Cabinet to General McClellan—Enthusiasm of the Army.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 10th.]

After the demonstration at Gen. McCall's division, the President, Secretary Cameron, Governor Curtin and suite, crossed the Chain Bridge to the Virginia side of the Potomac, at two o'clock in the afternoon. They were received near the Union fortifications by General McClellan and Brigadier General Smith, with their respective staffs, and honored by a grand salvo of artillery from Capt. Griffin's United States battery. The workmen on the fortifications, when the announcement was made that the President was approaching, turned out *en masse* in working costume, and greeted the Chief Magistrate and his guests with nine hearty cheers. The President bowed a respectful acknowledgment to the compliment.

The distinguished party then proceeded a short distance, to a new and immense fortification. As the party proceeded the road was lined with troops, who greeted them with loud and enthusiastic cheering. As soon as the party had reached the *enceinte* of the work, the President rose in his carriage, and asked if there were any Pennsylvanians present. The response was a loud "Yes—yes." He then said, "I beg to introduce to you your Chief Magistrate, Governor Curtin." Governor Curtin rose in the carriage, and made a respectful bow. The President then said, taking Mrs. Governor Curtin by the arm, "Allow me to introduce to you Mrs. Governor Curtin." Mrs. Curtin acknowledged the compliment. "And here," said the President, pointing to Secretary Cameron, "is your old friend; and there (facing Gen. McClellan) you have the greatest man of all." The introductions were received with enthusiastic cheers, that made the air reverberate for several minutes.

For some minutes at this place the troops were allowed to gratify their desire to shake hands with Gen. McClellan, and the General, desiring to become acquainted with his men, and to have them know him, gratified them, and the liveliest of scenes were enacted. The President, Cabinet, Governors, and even the ladies were lost sight of. Gen. McClellan never took an officer by the hand at the expense of a private. He talked little, bowed to each man, and looked him straight in the eyes. Each man had something cheering to say to the General. One man said: "General, we are anxious to wipe out Bull Run; hope you will allow us to do it soon?" "Very soon, if the enemy does not run," was the prompt response.

At last Capt. Barker, of the Chicago cavalry company, composing the escort, appealed to the troops not to crowd the General too hard, or shake his hand too much, as before he slept he had a long way to travel, and much writing to do with the hand they were shaking. He promised if they would fall back that the General would say a few words to them. They instantly complied, when the General, removing his hat, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

SOLDIERS—We have had our last retreat. We have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts.

REMARKABLE SHOOTING.—We were shown a target the other day that had been shot at by some of our amateur sharpshooters. The target was a well executed likeness of Jeff. Davis, and was shot at at a distance of 230 yards. Each marksman aimed at a particular part of the unfortunate body, and the target was completely riddled in the parts aimed at. The following shots were made by Mr. A. J. Hall, of this city:

2 shots at	right eye,	3-4 inch	from centre.
2 "	left "	3-4 "	"
1 "	forehead,	1 "	"
3 "	right cheek,	2 1-2 in.	"
2 "	left "	1 5-8 in.	"

The aggregate of the string of ten shots being only 6 5-8 inches from the centre. We have heard a good deal lately of sharpshooting, but have seen none reported that could equal the above. The shots were accurately measured by a person chosen for the purpose, and the shooting attended with no particularly favorable circumstances.—*Coldwater (Mich.) Republican.*

We are informed that the Hon. Caleb Cushing has recently been engaged in advocating, private of course, the adoption as the platform of the Democratic party in the North, of the distinctive features of the Jeff. Davis Montgomery Constitution. On this platform, as we are assured, Mr. Cushing believes, or has believed till very recently, that a majority of the members of the next Congress can be elected, and the Republicans put down forever. *Vive la bagatelle!—N. Y. Tribune.*

Madame Stoeckl, wife of the Russian Minister at Washington, is a Massachusetts woman, (formerly Miss Howard of Springfield). When, in the dark days of April, the English Minister and other diplomatists got their national flags ready to unfurl, for the purpose of protecting their houses from rebel occupation, and she was asked where that of Russia was, she replied that the American flag was good enough for her. The Russian might be mistaken for the rebel colors, under which she would never live.

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A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
[illegible]

WHEREAS, CASPER KOERPER and Catharine Koerper, his wife, of the City of Chicago, [illegible]
ELIJAH SMITH,
NICHOLAS P. ISLEHART, } Trustees.
BENJAMIN F. JAMES.
FARWELL & SMITH Solicitors.
[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of George Smith, Plaintiff, and against John V. Le Moyne, Defendant, [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible]

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Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861.

For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

ANOTHER REGIMENT.

The Normal Regiment, at Bloomington, has been ordered to Washington without delay. It is one of the finest bodies of men in the State, and properly drilled and disciplined, would be an honor to Illinois. In relation to this matter of the moving troops from the West to the Potomac, we trust that our readers will seek information in the letter of our St. Louis correspondent, printed herewith. We do not vouch for the facts he relates nor for the conclusions that he has reached; but if he does not err, it is time that the voice of the West was heard in indignant remonstrance against the injustice that Gen. Fremont is made to suffer. Our correspondent is well informed, and wholly devoted to the maintenance of the Union. He is personally a friend of the Blairs; and if he has not been misinformed, his revelations have profound significance that may well challenge the attention of all men in the West.

BATTLE AT LEXINGTON.

There is, we take it, no doubt that Col. Mulligan, with his brave boys, has gallantly and nobly maintained his position at Lexington against a largely superior force; but the account of his exploits current in the city yesterday, and printed herewith, is to be taken with many grains of allowance. We are without further intelligence from the scene of action; but in the absence of ill-reports, we are free to believe that good news will come. The force under Col. Mulligan consisted of 3,000 Federal troops with 1,000 Home Guards—in all not exceeding 4,000 men; while the rebel army under Gen. Price, was estimated at from 10,000 to 18,000. At last accounts, however, Gen. Sturgis was on the way to Lexington with 2,000 troops, from St. Joseph, and the 28th Indiana (Col. Veatch) left Jefferson City several days ago to co-operate with the force at Lexington. It is possible they may have effected a junction with Col. Mulligan before the battle; but in either event the Union troops were greatly outnumbered.

LATER.—A report, discredited, comes to us *via* Boonville that the rebels have captured Lexington.

WHAT THIS DISTRICT HAS DONE.

The allegation has become very frequent of late that Northern Illinois has not done her duty in the way of raising troops for the war. We leave other districts to speak for themselves, while we vindicate Chicago and the Second District in which she belongs. They have now in the field the following regiments and companies:

Captain Smith's Artillery	110
" Taylor's "	113
" Barker's Dragoons	100
" Osband's "	100
" James's "	100
" Thielman's "	100
" Weides's "	100
" Hoffman's "	100
" Larghotn's "	100
" Naus's Missouri Company	100
[illegible] Brigade	1,000
[illegible] Turchin's Regiment	1,000
[illegible] Regiment	1,000
[illegible] Northwestern Rifles	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Brigade	1,[illegible]
[illegible] Phalanx	1,000
McArthur's Regiment	300
[illegible] companies in Missouri	300
[illegible] Regiment	1,000
[illegible] River "	1,000
[illegible] "	1,000
[illegible] Cavalry	1,000
[illegible] River Rifles	500
[illegible] Cavalry	1,200
[illegible] Artillery	200
[illegible] Dragoons	60
[illegible] Rifles	100
[illegible] Fusileers	300
[illegible] Recruits	300
[illegible] Slemmer's Regulars	600
[illegible] and Miners	100
Total	16,444

In some of these regiments, Col. Turchin's for example, are companies that are from places out of the District; but for every man in the list not recruited in the District, we can point to a man who has left it to join other regiments. Of the troops known as the Missouri Volunteers, full one thousand are from Chicago and the surrounding country. Since the war commenced, there has been no time in which a Missouri recruiting office has not been in full blast in this city, and no call from Missouri has been neglected. In Col. Turner's regiment are several companies from this District; a considerable number of our men are attached to Wisconsin regiments, and more have taken service in Indiana. In the brigade at Cairo are some of our companies, the names and number of which we do not remember; Col. Kellogg's and Capt. Huguin's companies are among them, but not included in our list. On the whole, we have lost as much by sending men away as we have gained by taking men in; and, fairly, the account of Chicago stands as we have made it up—16,444—as this District's contribution to the war, exclusive of the three months' men who have retired from the service. Let us hear no more of the public condemnations of Northern Illinois; they are wholly undeserved.

The Fire Zouaves.

Some of the smart newspapers in this region have vociferated a good deal about our remark concerning the "Fire Zouaves and such like rabble." A regiment that broke and ran at the first fire, and afterwards deserted in a body, may be the proper subjects of laudation; but it is obvious that their history is well written and the book closed up. Certain philanthropists in New York a short time since conceived the idea of reorganizing them for the war, and actually succeeded in herding six hundred of them in camp on the Battery. The New York *Express* thus tells us their melancholy end:

"FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES.—This (Monday) morning there are only fifty men belonging to this regiment lounging around their camp on the Battery. No wonder, and there is not even a single commissioned officer on the ground, or the slightest sign of military discipline observed."

The telegraph has since informed us that the camp has been broken up, and the idea of reorganization abandoned.

Union Meeting at Hartford, Ct.

There was a monster Union Meeting at Hartford, Ct., last Tuesday, addressed by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. Gov. James T. Pratt presided. Senator Latham of California sent a letter of regret that he could not be present. Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher telegraphed: "I cannot go to Hartford to-day. I go to war. Talking is over with me; fight is the word."

Rebel Congress Provision for Kentucky.

The following from the Richmond *Examiner* of September 10th, must be very comforting to Kentuckians:

"Private advices indicate quiet, but serious and steady movements toward the secession of Kentucky from the Lincoln government. It is not generally known that Congress at its last session, before the adjournment, passed an important bill, on the subject of the extension of the aid of the Confederate government to the movements for independence in Kentucky, on terms similar to those offered to Missouri. This timely measure of consideration for Kentucky promises the early realization of the result contemplated by it."

Subscriptions to the Loan.

The city of Wilmington, in the slave, but loyal, State of Delaware, has subscribed $25,000 to the new 7.30 per cent. Government loan. Of this sum, $18,000 was subscribed by the banks, the remainder by individuals in sums of $50 to $2,000.

The Phoenix Bank of Hartford sends in a subscription for $50,000 this morning, [illegible] This bank is the largest in [illegible] Hartford Bank, [illegible] $1,000,000, and pays, generally, [illegible]